THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 216

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

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Tower Views

by Clearway

Madariaga to Democracies

Imperialisms: Old and New

Volksauto and Volksradio

¶ **Madariaga on Imperialism**—Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish scholar and diplomat, has reason to oppose the aggressive imperialisms now intensifying his country's civil war. If he should speak bitter words against Fascist Italy, National Socialist Germany, or Communist Russia, his emotions would be understandable. For "two harrowing years," in his own words during a short-wave broadcast last night from Geneva, he has reflected on liberty and the course of European events. At home in England and a master of English; at home in France and a master of French; at home in the United States where he served as Spanish Ambassador; and long a leading figure at Geneva, Señor de Madariaga turns to the democracies in his attack on imperialism. He does not deny the aggressiveness of the Fascist powers, but he asks the democracies to "give up imperialisms." He adds: "If France and England have them and keep them, why should Germany or Italy not have them? France and England should declare to all whom it may concern that they are ready for a new deal in world affairs on the basis of true solidarity, not merely the solidarity of words and speeches, but that of deeds and government."

¶ **Have and Have-Not**—Contradictions between the position of a nation holding an empire won in the past, and of a nation seeking new empire, underlie Señor de Madariaga's comments. At present, nations which feel themselves hemmed in, lash out by aggressive means. Even while Señor Madariaga was speaking, bombs were falling into Canton. After two days of Japanese air raids, the toll had risen to 200 Chinese killed and other hundreds injured or missing. • Off Spain, the British vessel Llandaff Castle had just been fired upon. Britain protested to Insurgent Spain against the aerial machine-gunning last Sunday of the British craft Lake Lugano. Artillery and war planes snarled along the borders of Korea, Manchukuo, and the Maritime Provinces of Soviet Russia. In Czechoslovakia, the situation due to demands of Sudeten Germans for autonomy again became tense. There had been a lull following arrival of Viscount Runciman as adviser-mediator. Manchuria, Ethiopia, Austria, and large parts of China, all bear witness to absorptions of territory by have-not nations in recent years. In view of the world scope of these and similar events, Señor Madariaga denies that Europe's crisis arises solely within Europe. Europe's crisis, he says, reflects a world crisis. • Señor de Madariaga hits close to the mark when he traces most of world unrest to rival imperialisms in modern forms. The current emphasis upon "have" and "have-not" usually refers to material things, lands and resources. Possibly both "have-nots" and "haves" have not enough of the recognition that there are spiritual values, such as unselfishness in action, which contribute to the easing of tensions while benefiting all. One thing is sure—selfish imperialism and reliance on armed force have not brought security to the world, nor to any of its members. Nothing could be more impractical than further reliance on such a failure. Unselfishness, when genuinely active, never fails.

¶ **Cash vs. Cash**—When the application of spiritual qualities is considered in international or world affairs, the road looks long and rough. In Central Europe, Britain and France are reported using hard cash to combat the economic advance of Germany into the Danubian basin. Loans are being made to Danubian nations, largely for arms. Diplomacy has a long heritage of "dog-eat-dog" behind it. Competition and sharp practices too generally mark the maneuvers of diplomats and traders. • Individuals facing such a world can find encouragement in some evidences of advance toward higher standards. Today in Bolivia and Paraguay, for instance, the Chaco peace reaches the point of ratification. It is a triumph for unselfish devotion of neutral negotiators.

¶ **Roosevelt**—The President returns to the United States from his vacation cruise with primary results tipping in his direction. Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, regarded as a key man in the New Deal bid for continued endorsement, won by an easy margin the other day. During his absence the third-term kettle simmered considerably. Will he take off the lid, or keep the country guessing?

¶ **Volksauto**—A hundred miles on a gallon of gas; 62 miles an hour; cost, $230, to be paid at 5 marks, or about $2 a week—such is the Volksauto program of Reichsführer Hitler. It is also announced that all Germans are to have radios as soon as possible. One reason for the latter objective is shown in an announcement by Propaganda Minister Goebbels. He decried private ownership of radio stations, and looked forward to the time when the radio would be used entirely for "leadership by the State itself."

Japan Offers Arbitration On Equality Basis

Border study proposed by joint board evenly split between Russians and Japanese.

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Japan is now prepared to concede to Russia equal representation on a Joint Commission for demarcation of the Siberian-Manchukuoan border, a Foreign Office spokesman announces.

Japan previously had insisted upon a Commission of three Russians, three Japanese, and three representatives from Japan's protectorate, Manchukuo, which in effect would have given Japanese the majority voting power in negotiations to settle the dispute over the exact location of the frontier line.

[Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff of Soviet Russia told the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow that the Commission should be composed of two Russians and one representative each from Manchukuo and Japan. The concession announced, therefore, seemed of marked importance in diplomatic efforts to settle fighting along the frontier.]

The Foreign Office spokesman asserted the change of attitude was announced "last month," but no record of it was known publicly here.

Although the War Office said on Aug. 9 that Soviet Russian forces were reported to be constructing new defenses on the Siberian border, the Japanese people seem not to be uneasy that the border incident will develop into a war.

Not Russia, but Russian airplanes are the concern of the Japanese, who have learned to distinguish between "war" and "warfare" like that in China.

Many profess to feel that an air raid over Japan proper is a possibility, without any declaration of war, and newspapers have given particular attention to aerial fighting on the Siberian frontier.

Moscow Keeps 'Preparing'

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Government of the Soviet Union has been keeping a watchful eye on the Changkufeng incident and has continued preparations for a vigorous defense of its territory if the conflict should outgrow its present vest pocket limitations.

Inasmuch as there still was felt to be danger that diplomatic conversations might fail, there has been no tendency to discourage patriotic expressions of defiance toward Japan in mass meetings and resolutions in all parts of the Soviet Union.

Unnecessary stirring up of popular indignation by frequent bulletins from the 4,000-mile-distant zone of conflict, however, has been avoided.

Japanese reports that Marshal Vassily Bluecher, Soviet Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army in the Far East, had arrived at Novokievsk to take personal charge of defense operations at Changkufeng could not be confirmed in Soviet circles.

Wherever he may be his army is under the direct jurisdiction of the Commissar of War. The Far Eastern army is autonomous only in the sense that it is organized to operate independently from its own base with its own service of supplies and ammunition.

While Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu had not resumed peace talks at a late hour this afternoon, there was another diplomatic exchange between the two powers.

Japan plans China silk monopoly: Page ?.

Gold From the Sea

Wide World

Sunken Bullion Recovered

Engineers of the S.S. Karimata are shown with the first bar of gold brought up from the wreck of the Lutine, sunk in 1799 at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee.

Hunt for sunken gold continues: Page 5.

Dubinsky Expected to Shun CIO Meeting in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—When unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization in New York State meet here on Sept. 15 and 16 to form an organization similar to the New York State Federation of Labor, American Federation of Labor affiliate, it will be without benefit of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, third largest CIO member, it was indicated in high quarters here today.

The garment union has a membership of 250,000 and is headed by David Dubinsky, one of the original members of the CIO but who has not seen eye to eye with John L. Lewis, CIO head, in so far as the split with the AFL is concerned.

The call for a meeting to organize a body similar to the New York State Federation of Labor was issued by Allan S. Haywood, CIO Regional Director here, yesterday. The meeting is to be held at the Center Hotel, 108 West Forty-third Street, and unless the garment workers are represented, it will indicate that the division between Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Lewis over a labor peace has widened.

Mr. Dubinksy refused today to say that the Union which he heads would not take part in the meetings, but in sources close to the head of the garment workers, it was declared he could see no peace move in the forthcoming conclave and that he held fast to the view that nothing should be done to prolong the conflict betwen the CIO and the AF of L. Instead he was said to hold that there should be another peace conference and the two federations brought together in an agreement that would be mutually satisfactory. Mr. Dubinsky is still hopeful of such an outcome in the labor war, it was added.

Matters important to labor in New York State are on the agenda of the Center Hotel meeting, Mr. Haywood said. These would include employment, Works Progress Administration projects, social security, workmen's compensation, occupational disease laws and their administration, housing, abuse of injunction writs by judges, and the efforts of labor to have a bill of rights incorporated in the new constitution of the State now being drafted in Albany.

"Upon these questions the convention will seek to set up machinery which will co-ordinate activities in order that we may effectively bring labor's problem to the people of the State and the nation," Mr. Haywood said.

New Deal Loses in Idaho

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 10 (AP)—Senator James P. Pope, stalwart New Dealer, conceded defeat today by D. Worth Clark in a close Democratic senatorial primary that was seen as a test of Administration popularity in Idaho.

In 631 of 802 precincts Senator Pope had 35,629, Mr. Clark 38,776.

Mr. Clark is now a member of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Caraway Leads

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 10 (AP)—Slowly mounting returns in Arkansas' Democratic primary gave Senator Hattie W. Caraway and Gov. Carl E. Bailey, ardent New Dealers, leads today of about 5,000 votes each over their nearest opponents for renomination.

With 1,614 precincts of the State's 2,002 tabulated, Mrs. Caraway had 88,418 voted to 83,712 for Representative John L. McClellan and 1,688 for J. Rosser Venable, Little Rock war veteran.

Governor Bailey on returns from 1,676 precincts had 90,444 votes to 83,514 for R. A. Cook, Little Rock businessmaan, and 3,258 for Dr. W. S. McNutt, prohibition candidate.

Davey Trails in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10 (AP)—Reform Candidate Charles Sawyer was virtually assured of the Democratic gubernatorial nomination today over CIO-bating Gov. Martin L. Davey and received tentative congratulations from the Governor.

Reliable election observers indicated that Mr. Sawyer's margin, now over 14,000, might run as much as 20,000.

Results in other states: Page 4

WCTU Rallied To Cause Of World Peace

Talbot urges education in the causes of war and steps needed to prevent conflict.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10—Effective world peace can be attained only by united, emphatic demands and intelligent presentation of these demands to the governments of the world by the man on the street. This is true "since governmental action is the expression of public will," according to Dr. E. Guy Talbot, Regional Director of the National Council for the Prevention of War, who addressed the sixty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here.

The peace, freedom, and security of 90 per cent of the world's population are being jeopardized by the remaining 10 per cent who are threatening a breakdown of all international law and order, he declared. Dr. Talbot told delegates to this world-wide woman's organization with branches in 54 nations that the part women play in reestablishing shattered trust between nations is invaluable and never should efforts in this direction be relaxed.

Study Groups Needed

The United States, he said, is committed to use only peaceful means in the settlement of disputes with other nations. "But before this can be accomplished among all nations," Dr. Talbot pointed out, "there must be the will to peace," and particularly in a democracy he maintained can this will to peace be molded into a strong public demand for peace that cannot be ignored.

He urged the formation of study groups in every community and within every church, lodge, club, and other associations to the purpose of fostering an understanding of the causes of war and the necessary steps to peace.

"Education," he held, "is the greatest need of the average United States citizen with reference to our foreign policies and our co-operating with other nations in the prevention of war."

Intelligent Citizenry

Dr. Talbot has for more than 25 years devoted his time and talents to the field of international affairs, equally divided between world-wide missionary work and varied activities in the organized peace movement. During this period he has traveled more than 1,250,000 miles around the world. Best insurance against the United States being drawn into another foreign war is an intelligent citizenry able to sift chaff from wheat in the field of war propaganda.

He urged that readers of all newspapers and magazines be wide awake to propaganda from foreign sources, "designed to entice America into another war. And the only way to control war propaganda in the United States is through a process of education. Don't let the nation be swept off its feet by an emotional wave as in the last war," he pleaded.

On Peacemaking Errand

© International

Viscount and Viscountess Runciman

Shown as they left their home in London for Prague, where the Viscount is attempting to adjust the Czech-Sudeten German question

Czechs Charge German Bias In Press and Radio Attacks

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Czechoslovakian Government in an official statement tonight complained of what it termed unwarranted German press and radio attacks.

The statement concernec the slaying yesterday of a member of Czechoslovakia's pro-Nazi Germany minority, near Glasenwald, in Bohemia, during an argument with German Social Democrats, who are anti-Nazi.

[In Berlin the controlled Nazi press today leveled a barrage of invective against Czechoslovakia in the slaying, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung stating, "Present conditions in Czechoslovakia have reached the limit of what is bearable."]

The German campaign, said the Government's statement, obviously was aimed at inflaming public passions and adding to the difficulties of the unofficial British mission here to mediate the Czechoslovak minorities problem.

Meanwhile Czechoslovakia's "minor minorities" engaged the attention of Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator-adviser in the issue between the big Sudeten-German minority and the Czechoslovak Government.

Lord Runciman has considered complaints and suggestions from Czechoslovakia's Hungarian minority. Living on the fringe of Hungary this minority—like the Sudeten Germans—has friends abroad. Hungarian revisionists recently have been making demands that the Czechoslovak Hungarian minority be returned to Hungary.

Lord Runciman has had a number of talks with representatives of the Sudeten German Party. Whether he has yet made arrangements to discuss the situation with representatives of the Czech parties has not been disclosed in the brief communiqués issued concerning the progress of his investigation.

New York Bans Sky Writing

NEW YORK (AP)—Sky writing and dragging of advertising banners behind planes over New York City was outlawed Aug. 9 by Mayor F. H. La Guardia.

Police Commissioner Lewis A. Valentine was instructed by the Mayor to suspend licenses already granted and not to issue any until further notice—all because Louis Purchase, who crashed Sunday at Coney Island, didn't take his land plane to sea for his crash when engine trouble beset him.

Mr. Purchase made a forced landing in Dreamland Park, just off the sands of the beach, narrowly missing several thousand Sunday bathers. He was towing an advertising banner when his engine failed.

"On my own responsibility as a flier," the Mayor said, "I feel that the code of a flier should have caused Purchase to head away from any densely populated area where the lives of hundreds might have been in danger, and land his plane in the water."

Poles Strengthen Baltic Ties

WARSAW, Aug. 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, one of the busiest European diplomats, has returned from a three-day visit in Oslo, Norway, where he forged another link in Baltic relations.

The Polish diplomatist, whose activity in Baltic and Black Sea countries has been closely watched by political observers, was reported satisfied with his trip to Oslo, which furthered the impression that Baltic co-operation was being increased, but without the character of a bloc, front, or axis.

The Foreign Office emphasized that Poland was not seeking preponderant influence in this part of Europe, but interested European nations began to wonder what was behind this maneuvering.

In May Colonel Beck, a former Army officer, went to Sweden. In June he visited Estonia. In July he called on officials in Latvia. General Stachiewicz, chief of the Polish General Staff, meanwhile also called on Latvian, Estonian, and Finnish officials. In May the Rumanian Prime Minister and Chief of Staff were here. Diplomatic relations between Poland and Lithuania were resumed last March upon settlement of a 20-year quarrel.

Foreign Office circles declared Colonel Beck was trying to co-ordinate Polish policy with that of countries in a similar geographic and political situation—namely, between Adolf Hitler's Totalitarian Germany and Joseph Stalin's Red Russia.

Any suggestion that there might be a deeper motive behind present Polish diplomacy—for example the formation of a Baltic-Black Sea axis or a third European bloc beside the Fascist and Democratic alignments—has been denied insistently by Foreign Office quarters, which argue Colonel Beck always has opposed dividing Europe into opposite camps.

Poland and the "Baltic to the Black Sea Axis": Magazine Section.

Economics in the News

Are Profits Too Low?—Was the 1937-38 Setback Caused by Small Margins and Smaller Prospects?—Spurs to Enterprise

By H. B. E.

A San Antonio, Texas, reader asks me bluntly whether the economic downturn out of which we seem to be emerging was not due to the small margin of profit in business operations. I am inclined to say yes. There is nothing "cagey" in this qualification; for I have never held, unlike so many folks, that one variable will explain such a complicated thing as a business depression. But I do feel—and have said so before—that a major reason for the setback that started in 1937 was the manner in which profits and the prospects of profit had been diminished by political and labor action.

In a book which Bernard M. Baruch once recommended, Prof. D. H. MacGregor's "Enterprise, Purpose, and Profit," there is a very searching investigation of the business cycle. The author mentions all the motivations of upturns, and winds up with this statement: "Enterprise has had priority over the other primary indices, and the changes upward or downward have depended on the prescience of enterprisers." Now to be enterprising you must be hopeful of a future that will yield a profit. Nobody knows what is the minimum profit that will encourage enterprise, but the view that profits as a whole were dangerously low up to 1937 is, I think, supported by the data.

* * *

The most comprehensive estimates of corporate profits are those of the Harvard Prof. W. L. Crum. I haven't the space to give his data in detail. For the twenties I will pick out the figure for the year of depression, 1924. Corporate profits then amounted to $4,998,400,000. Professor Crum's figures of corporate profits in the New Deal period of recovery stop at 1935. In that year, a year of recovery, the figure was $1,674,300,000, or a third of the 1924 figure! This is a sharp drop, and, even if we agree that profits were excessive in the '20's, one may wonder whether they were adequate in 1935 to form any basis for sustained recovery.

However the statistical data show that in 1936 business continued to improve. For 1936 the profits of 168 industrial corporations reported by the New York Federal Reserve Bank were 62 per cent above 1935. If we assume that corporate earnings in total increased by the same ratio, then the total for 1936 would be $2,712,000,000. This is a generous estimate. Even so total corporate earnings for 1924 were 84 per cent above this estimated total of earnings in 1936!

It is doubtful, moreover, whether the increase in earnings for the 168 selected companies was representative. Remember that the tax on undistributed profits came in 1936. This laid toll on all the smaller businesses in the country which are the real sources of business enterprise. So I should imagine that the total increase in profits for all industry would be smaller than the 62 per cent increase reported for 168 industrial companies. That is to say, the estimated total of corporate earnings for the recovery year of 1936 must have been not more than a half of the corporate earnings for the year of depression, 1924.

* * *

The actual state of profits, however, is not so important from the point of view of generating business recovery as the prospect for profits. This seems to have been dimmed in the winter of 1936-37, for a number of reasons. For example, strikes were common and the epidemic of sit-down strikes, coupled with the ambiguous response from Government, created almost a condition of civil war in some of the main centers of business activity. I have already instanced the tax scheme. The prospect of profit went under a cloud for thousands of potential Fords when the tax on undistributed profits went into effect.

My San Antonio reader writes:

"Profit, you know, is what makes business possible; in fact, it is the life-blood of industry."

That may seem elementary. But it was this elementary truism that was lost sight of in 1936. The Government had completed its pump-priming, but had helped to damage the pump by the time the well of business was left to work on its own. Thus the change in the tax system which Congress pushed through this year over the administration's head was of far more help than the renewal of pump-priming in encouraging a new recovery.

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Montenegro: Choo! Choo!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Montenegro, land of the black mountains, now has a railroad. For the first time in history the whistle of a locomotive has echoed through its bleak valleys. People gathered from a score of distant villages to see the first train come in.

And it came two hours late. But the crowds were patient. "We've waited two decades," they said, "guess we can wait two hours more."

Little Montenegro with less than 250,000 inhabitants was long an independent kingdom, glorying in the fact that it alone, of all the Balkan States, never submitted to Turkish domination.

Montenegro was incorporated in Yugoslavia in 1918 and ever since then Montenegrins have been hoping for substantial economic benefits. The basis of this was to be the railroad. Its coming is the greatest event since the formation of Yugoslavia, they say. But this is only the first step. The new line barely comes to the edge of the Black Mountains. It is eventually to pierce through to the capital, Cetinje, and then another line will come in from the east.

Recent inauguration of a railroad in Montenegro marks the end of a long period in which many lines have been planned for the little province, but none have quite reached it.

In 1916 bridle paths and poor motor roads were to give way to a projected railway line, but the idea was not carried through. Again in 1928 a railway was built from Belgrade to Dubrovnik on the Dalmatian coast, but it did not quite reach Montenegro. A motorcar was necessary to complete the trip into Cetinje.

A plan for an Adriatic railroad line running south from Belgrade, through Serbia, Montenegro, and on to the Adriatic was undertaken in 1930; but 35 miles of the railway did not find it very near Montenegrin borders, and the remaining 465 miles were not then completed.

Phones to Rule London Tubes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Control of London's underground railways is being completely reorganized.

Work has started on a new telephone installation, to cost £150,000, which is to enable four men in a room in Leicester Square to keep watch over the whole system.

From this master control room the four London Transport Traffic Controllers will have direct communication by automatic telephone to the booking halls and platforms of 300 stations and to every signal cabin and substation.

In an emergency the controllers will be able to press a button and talk through loudspeakers to crowds at any important station.

British Trade: Hull Confident Of Pact Signing

Both nations in accord on terms; Ecuador 18th to sign compact with United States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Protracted negotiations over Anglo-American reciprocal trade are at last within sight of a reasonably-certain and not far-distant conclusion which will fit what is regarded as the key stone into the structure of freer trading nations deemed so vital to world peace by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The last "I" has not been dotted. Important tariff and preference concessions proposed by the actual negotiators are under consideration both in London and here by higher Government authorities. But the process of writing the agreement has reached the stage where, it is learned, lists of schedules to be reduced are complete and the whole broad framework of the agreement is in order. Drafting experts have been at work for a month—a stage in the perfecting of an international document which does not begin until the successful outcome is reasonably assured.

While marking time waiting for higher authority to reach decisions on the more important details of the British agreement, Mr. Hull's Trade Agreement Division has not been idle. It was learned that a new agreement with Ecuador has been signed bringing to 18 the number of such agreements achieved since Mr. Hull launched his counter drive against the world trend toward economic nationalism. Negotiations also are going on for agreements with Turkey and Venezuela, and for a more extensive one with Canada than that now in effect.

Rumors of Failure

But it is the British agreement which is important above all others and occupying the center of the stage here. There have been many rumors that it never would be completed. There is still possibility of a last-moment slip or disagreement which might prevent consummation. In the midst of rumors, negotiators nevertheless have plugged doggedly along through the summer weeks, particularly trying to the English negotiators unaccustomed to a Washington climate.

The English delegation has for some three months been hopeful of early conclusion. They have reserved passage on almost every British ship sailing for home since May 15, and continue to do so. They were dismayed when the full heat of July found them still in Washington. Reluctantly they went out and purchased light American summer clothes—and are now trying to get the cost on their expense accounts. They are distressed by jovial invitations from their American collaborators for Thanksgiving football games and Christmas dinners.

What neither they nor the American negotiators fully appreciated when they began the task early in the spring was the degree to which Anglo-American trade is inextricably involved in British Dominion trade. England originally proposed to work it out through a series of triangular agreements whereby there would be a simultaneous opening to American markets to some British Dominion with the opening of English markets to American goods.

Two-Sided Agreement

Mr. Hull and his subordinates hastily rejected this suggestion. They had concluded several agreements with agricultural countries and criticism from the American farm belt has been severe. They felt they needed an agreement with an industrial country and could not afford another agricultural-country agreement until they had obtained new release for pent-up American crop surpluses. So they insisted the Anglo-American agreement be a direct two-sided affair between only the United States and the United Kingdom.

But try as they might to restrict negotiations to strictly Anglo-American trade the American negotiators found it increasingly necessary to take other consideration into account. For example, England is particularly anxious to obtain a freer American market for woolen fabrics. But when they asked for reduction in wool duties they discovered Washington was saving wool reductions for use in a possible agreement with Australia in accordance with a basic trade policy of granting a tariff reduction only in a trade agreement with the country which is the principal supplier of the commodity in question.

In the Boston Section:

Goodwin takes plates away from State Officer for faulty driving.

Bridges calls for decentralization, in speech before N. H. Republicans.

New Ballot Law Commission member named by Governor's Council.

Triple crash driver will face court on "driving to endanger" and "leaving scene" charges.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Japan Plans China Silk Monopoly

The News

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10 (AP)—Japanese efforts to dominate the Chinese silk industry has led to organization of a jointly-owned Chinese-Japanese Central China silk yarn company. It plans to operate factories in Wusih, Soochow, and Hangchow.

Japanese stockholders include several large silk firms, but no Chinese stockholders were named.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Tokyo's monopolistic schemes for Central as well as North China, recently announced as embodying vast plans to insure Japanese control of most of China's industries, have spread fresh alarm among the thinning ranks of the foreign businessmen and industrialists here.

Japanese protestations of a continued Open Door policy in China have brought them little hope that the door would be open to other than Japanese interests. Concrete actions of Japanese civilians under cloak of Japanese military protection in Shanghai have hardly borne out the statements of politicians who have been assuring Washington, London, and other world capitals that no obstacles would be placed in the way of foreign participation in China's new development.

It is difficult for traders and industrialists here to see any loopholes for their continued efforts if the comprehensive list of intended monopolies really represents the set scheme. Already in North China the wool industry has been made a Japanese monopoly—a fact which recently caused the British Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin to complain at the way British wool purchasers were being hindered by the Japanese authorities—and now it appears that much the same process is to be followed in Shanghai and vicinity.

Japanese Plans

The Japanese Ministry of Industry has made plans for the setting up in Central China of a Japanese monopoly of the silk-reeling industry and silk-export trade. Competition with the Japanese product will not be allowed.

Within the occupied areas it is planned that the Japanese will take over flour-milling, cement-making, cotton mills, and chemical plants, together with communications, electric power installations, mining, salt, and other major enterprises. Inland and coastwise navigation are to pass under Japanese control and it is intended to establish a tug and lighter business, together with warehousing, at Shanghai.

British companies in particular have already come into head-on collision with the Japanese in such matters as British-owned cotton mills, which the Japanese have been trying to take over along with the 17 Chinese mills of the Shanghai area. There are also important British shipping companies to be considered.

Representatives Sent

Japanese silk merchants had, according to Chinese press reports, sent representatives to Shanghai to assume control of the silk industry in the war zone—such "control" to include confiscation of cocoons and operation of Chinese silk factories. Many such plants in Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces had been reduced to skeletons as their machinery has been removed to Japan as scrap iron.

With reference to the cotton mills, of which there are about 17 valued at $1,000,000 or more apiece in the Shanghai area alone, those at Soochow, Wusih, and Changchow were bombed, while Chinese mills in the Yangtzepoo area of Shanghai, were destroyed, apparently as part of the early Japanese military program of striking at Chinese economic power along with Chinese military power. It must be noted that much destruction in Chinese industrial plants was done by Chinese troops also, as part of the "scorched earth policy" of allowing as little valuable material as possible to fall into Japanese hands.

Then came a new policy whereby the Japanese millowners sought to make some money by initiating a sort of "co-operation" with various Chinese millowners. The exact nature of this "co-operation" has never been made clear, although reports have said that it has entailed acquisition by the Japanese of 51 per cent interests in Chinese mills, while the Chinese have had to put up necessary funds for restoration and purchase of raw materials. Most of the Chinese declined to have any part in this, and when the conversations became embarrassing most of the Chinese millowners slipped away from Shanghai to Hong Kong and other points.

Policy on Cotton

An official Japanese source in touch with both the army and civilian administrators here gave this account of the Japanese policy in the matter of the cotton mills:

Despite reports of intended confiscation of Chinese-owned mills the Japanese have no intention of indulging in any such action. On the other hand, there is to be enforced management of some of the Chinese mills by Japanese millmen under protection of the Japanese Army. This is declared justified as a wartime necessity.

Behind this decision lie two factors in particular: The indignation of the Japanese millowners whose property both here and at Tsingtao (where losses totaled $100,000,000) were destroyed by the Chinese before their withdrawal, and the sympathy of the Japanese Army with this feeling. Civilian Japanese of the diplomatic arm are understood to have been against even enforced management, but these had to accept the present plans as a compromise. The Army wanted to confiscate outright.

Foreign-owned mills are not to be taken over. There are some of these properties in dispute, notably one mill in which there is said to have been a former large British interest.

Chinese owners will, it is said, receive a share of the profits of mills forcibly taken over by the Japanese.

War Loss in China: Annual Farm Income

By the Associated Press

Chengtu, Szechwan

The average Chinese farmer can be said to have sustained a war loss about equal to his annual income, according to reports received here of an investigation by National Christian Council workers.

A census of villages in Central China showed about 15 civilians killed or missing from each. Losses include looting, damage to buildings, loss of grain and farm animals, and damage to standing crops.

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South Carolina To Plant Millions Of Tree Seedlings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Seventy million more seedlings for planting on eroded or non-productive farm land will shortly be available to farmers of the South, says a recent statement issued by Regional Forester Joseph C. Kircher of the United States Forest Service.

These seedlings cover a wide range of species, including slash pine and black locust. They are being produced by the various state forest services in state-owned nurseries and will be distributed to the public at cost of production.

Accelerated public interest in reforestation is responsible for the speeding up in nursery stock production, Mr. Kircher said, and although this year's growth of seedlings is greatly increased over that of past years, it is felt that the demand will far exceed the supply.

With this viewpoint constantly in mind, forestry officials urge interested landowners to place requirements with their State forester as early as possible in order that prorated amounts may be decided well in advance of planting time.

For the purpose of assisting landowners with the technical phases of their planting problem, a pamphlet called "Planting Southern Pines" has been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

All Daniels but No Daniels

GALETON, Pa. (AP)—Fifty-one persons attended the annual Daniels Family Reunion here, Mrs. C. C. Davis, Secretary, reported, but not one bore the name Daniels.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Getting Material for the Nation's Chuckles

Radio and movie fans who are devoted to the mental antics of George Burns and Gracie Allen will be expecting something unusually mixed-up when they return from a three-week vacation trip to Hawaii. Here are the famous comedians as they sailed from Los Angeles Harbor with their children, Sandra and Ronald Jon, traveling on the Lurline, flagship of the Matson Line.

© International

This German Automobile Takes to the Water

If this was on the Nile you could almost hear it snort, this German automobile that can be driven direct from the highway into a body of water and navigate with equal facility on land or sea. It was demonstrated recently at Bad Godesberg to General Russo of the Italian Army, under supervision of the German Army, which is credited with the development of the latest amphibian auto.

© Harris & Ewing

Edward J. Noble

The Chairman of the newly-established U. S. Air Safety Board plunges into mass of detail of his job.

Police Hunt Missing Hat With 92-Diamond Brooch

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Waterfront police hunted a hat today. What made the hat so valuable was a brooch pinned to it containing 92 diamonds—valued at $2,000.

It blew off the head of Mrs. Ogden Reid, wife of the Editor of the New York Herald Tribune, as she cruised on a yacht in the East River.

One Has to Be a Safe Driver To Obtain a British License

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More than one-third of the would-be automobilists of Britain are unable to drive because they have failed to pass the driving test.

In order to obtain their license they will have to try and try again until they can satisfy the examiners that they are safe drivers and that they know the rules of the road.

The standard required in the test is now considerably higher than it was three years ago, in its first year. The actual test has not been altered, but examiners are demanding a higher degree of capability.

Latest statistics help to prove this. The total percentage of failures up to July 16 was 28.98. The percentage of failures for the week ending July 16 was 33. It has been around or above this figure for some time.

12,000 Applications a Week

Every week more than 12,000 persons apply to be tested in this country. They have to apply at least two weeks before they want the test to take place, the crush is so great.

The test itself takes only about half an hour to complete. It is fairly elementary. The applicant for the license must be able "to start the engine of the vehicle; to move away straight ahead or at an angle; overtake, meet or cross the path of other vehicles, and take the appropriate course; turn right and left hand corners correctly"; and so on through the various maneuvers every motorist has to make at some time in the course of his career.

But this is the least important part of the test. Whether the applicant gets his license or not depends on whether the examiner thinks he is a "safe" driver, and whether he can answer correctly questions on the highway code.

The Highway Code is a booklet of instructions on the proper use of the King's Highway, issued by the Ministry of Transport and approved by the Houses of Parliament. It has no force in law, however. Yet it is the most important part of the driving test. It comprises 107 separate instructions, and a complete list of authorized signals. A slip-up during the oral examination on the Highway Code is the surest way to failure in the driving test.

Speeds and Steering Wheel

The way to pass is to know how to work the speeds and the steering wheel, and to "satisfy the Examiner . . . . generally, that he (the applicant) is competent to drive without danger to and with due consideration for other users of the road."

Although the test is not as difficult as those of some countries on the mainland of Europe, where 100 hours of instruction are sometimes necessary before a driver reaches the required standard, the British authorities believe it to be a good test, and a hard test.

"In my opinion the British driving test is a very good and a very fair test," Mr. W. H. Wilson, of the British School of Motoring, largest instructors in Britain, declared. "It is not a test of 'good' driving, clever driving. It is a test of safe driving."

"It is not an easy test, either." Mr. Wilson added. "I am certain that 90 per cent of those drivers who were licensed before 1934 and so escaped the test would fail in it, if they took it now.

"You have got to prove that you are perfectly safe. An examiner will not fail you if you forget to make a hand signal once or twice, or take a corner too wide once, or make a noise on the gears through nervousness. But if you are careless in your hand signals, or continually take corners too wide or too sharp, or obviously do not know how to shift speed properly, you will be failed.

"But to my mind the most important part of the test is the Highway Code. Most of the pre-test drivers do not even know the Highway Code now. I wish they did. Everybody ought to know it by heart, as all who take the test must.

"A person who has learned how to pass the test and knows the Highway Code is bound to be a safe driver.

"Many have criticized the test as being too simple," Mr. Wilson concluded. "But I have passed out 200 pupils a week from my school for many months, and I am convinced that with the higher standard now demanded the test is a successful one. I think it does a good job."

Not only motorists have to take the test. Tram and bus drivers, steam-roller men, and such road users must take a test on the vehicle of the type they intend to drive.

France Watches Trouble Spots In Far East and Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 10—France, occupying a pivotal position in the current tension of Europe, is today viewing the situation from two widely-divergent viewpoints.

A heavy flight of capital from France—forcing the franc down to within a few centimes of the 179-to-the-pound limit which the Government is pledged to maintain, reflects the public attitude.

In official quarters, confidence is expressed that both the Japanese-Russian crisis and the Czech-German minority dispute may be settled peacefully. But the official optimism is not yet shared by the general public.

The drain upon the franc assumed difficult proportions today despite reassurances by Premier Edouard Daladier yesterday that no modification of the tripartite monetary accord between France, Britain, and the United States was envisaged. Only massive intervention by the Stabilization fund can keep the franc from slipping still farther, financial circles believe.

Concern over Labor Disputes

The cause of this trouble is generally held to be political rather than monetary, and international rather than domestic. Some apprehension is felt here over the prospect of widespread labor disputes later in the autumn, but the selling of francs is attributed primarily to the unsettled European outlook.

There is serious concern here lest the Russo-Japanese conflict get out of hand with grave repercussion in Central Europe. Certain French newspapers of the Left openly infer that Germany intends to take advantage of the fact that the Soviets are busy in the Far East to move against Czechoslovakia.

One of the most disturbing elements of the situation is the publicity given in the French press to the alleged intensive German preparations for a military coup toward the end of August.

Close Watch Kept

Details are cited of various steps said to have been taken by the Reichswehr, all pointing directly to trouble at the end of the month. The Government is endeavoring to counteract these disquieting reports.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet conferred yesterday with Count Nielczech, the German Ambassador, and later discussed the European situation with Premier Daladier. M. Bonnet has deferred his holiday in view of the seriousness of the position and is keeping in close touch with London, Prague, and Moscow.

Even making allowances for France's customary over-sensitive reaction to threats of trouble in Europe, it is necessary to record a depth of apprehension seldom surpassed in Paris. The fact that hostilities have broken out between Russia—with whom France has an agreement—and Japan—with whom the Germans are more or less closely linked by the anti-Communist pact—just at the time when tension over Czechoslovakia is acute is considered anything but promising in Paris. The greatest watchfulness is considered more than ever necessary if peace is to be preserved.

Siberian Front Calm After Day Of Cannonading

YUKI, Korea (Near the Siberian Frontier), Aug. 10 (AP)—Japanese troops repelled a charge of Russian infantry and 40 Soviet tanks following yesterday's heavy artillery shelling of Japanese lines, Army headquarters announced today.

The four-mile Siberian border front was calm at 10 a. m., after the Soviet cannonade which began shortly after midday yesterday and lasted until 8 a. m. today.

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Soviet Russian forces were reported to be constructing new defenses in what a War Office spokesman said indicated extension of the Siberian border incident front.

The War Office said Russia was concentrating cavalry, artillery, and tanks on the southwest shore of Possiet Bay, several miles east of the disputed Siberian-Manchukuan-Korean border zone where the newest and most serious border incident started July 11.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10 (AP)—Twenty thousand Japanese reinforcements were ordered to the Yangtze River battle front where sharp Chinese counterattacks had stalled the Japanese drive on Hankow, China's Provincial Capital.

CANTON, China, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Fifth Japanese Naval Squadron, recently assigned to harass the South China coast, today carried out the second installment of its threatened 10-day schedule of aerial attacks on Kwangtung Province.

About 200 persons were killed in Canton, more than 300 were injured and scores were missing since the attacks started Aug. 8.

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 10 (AP)—United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and his staff have arrived in this interior city aboard the United States Navy gunboat Luzon. Mr. Johnson is likely to be the only diplomat of ambassadorial or ministerial rank in this city. Other major powers were sending lesser ranking diplomatic envoys.

This Is the Time To Count Meteors

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 (AP)—A request for the public to count meteors tonight, tomorrow and Friday nights was issued today by Dr. C. P. Olivier, Director of the American Meteor Society.

The astronomers would like to have the count of meteors by the hour, seen by any one observer, at any place. The counts should be mailed to Dr. Olivier at Flower Astronomical Observatory, Upper Darby, Pa.

The meteors for the next three nights are the annual shower of perseids, so named because they come from the direction of the Constellation Perseus. The best time to look for them is from an hour or two before midnight until dawn. The largest numbers are expected to be visible tomorrow night.

Soviet Plans Court Reforms

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., Russia's two-chamber Parliament, opened its second session today in the Kremlin at a time when Japan and Russia are in conflict on the Siberian border.

The first Chamber to meet was the Soviet Union. Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was not present.

The Soviet met for nine minutes, adopting an agenda which included reorganization of courts, a new law on citizenship, and a new law on agricultural establishments.

The Soviet of Nationalities, the other chamber, and the Soviet of the Union, were to hold a joint session this evening, to hear a reading of the budget. Earlier the Soviet of Nationalities was to hold its own session.

The Parliament was elected Dec. 12, 1937, and held its first session last Jan. 12-19.

There was no mention of the Far Eastern situation in the preliminary meeting of the Soviet of the Union, but it was believed the dispute on the Siberian frontier would come in for some parliamentary discussion.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, said the Legislature was beginning its work at a particularly critical time because of the frontier dispute.

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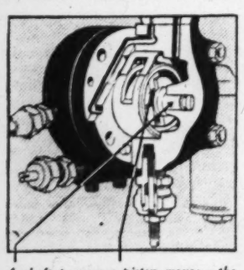

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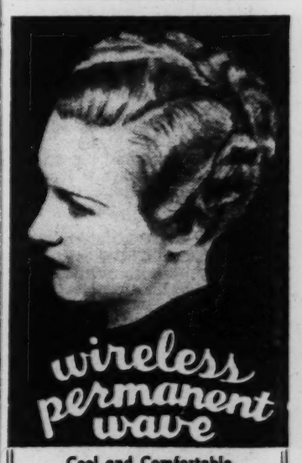

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Bangkok Reflects Gold From Junks to Temples

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-third in Series of Articles

BANGKOK, Siam—My first and last glimpse of Bangkok was of two huge tawny gold sails on a junk lying in the Menam River, glittering in the sunlight like the rich treasure of some Oriental potentate. I found that same golden note everywhere. It was on the roofs of the wats or temples, Wat Aroon with its bits of gay-colored porcelain glistening like jewels, Wat Benchamabopitr, whose steep slanting eaves are covered with great orange tiles, and Wat Po, where the 150-foot figure of sleeping Buddha has reclined for 122 years. Once that figure was covered with gold leaf but much of it has now been chipped off or worn off.

There is gold even on the street corners in the saffron garb of the Buddhist monks. They may be seen everywhere. Indeed they cannot be missed, and their long flowing robes and bright bags form a golden chain linking the gay colors of the other passers-by, the Siamese in their flowered sarongs, and the Chinese in pantaloons and jackets.

Stores on Foot

There are jinrickishas on all the streets, a few drawn by trotting Chinese coolies in blue shorts and peaked straw hats, but most of them attached to bicycles on which the drivers pedal away. Children as well as grown men are to be seen everywhere with yokes, long straight poles balanced over their shoulders to hold pails of water, baskets of vegetables they are bringing home from the market, or articles for sale, food, pots and pans, or brooms and mops. There are plenty of little shops in Bangkok, but no one needs to rent one in order to go into business. All he has to do is to sling his yoke over his shoulder and go forth in search of customers instead of waiting for them to come to him.

Nor are all the sales conducted with money. There is the Siyaek Maha Nak, or floating market, where those with goods to trade go in little boats which somehow make their way through the general crowd while the oarsmen keep up a shrill advertising of their wares.

Other shops are built along the banks of the river and the numerous canals, some of them on stilts, but many more are on pontoons which rise and fall with the tide and can easily be reached by customers in boats.

All of Bangkok until recently was built on piles. But now there are wide avenues with solidly built houses along the sides of the road. Much of the traffic still goes, however, by water, and it is a favorite playground for the children, even tiny boys of five and six having their own homemade canoes in which they dart around, seemingly quite precariously, but actually in safety, since the Siamese are good sailors.

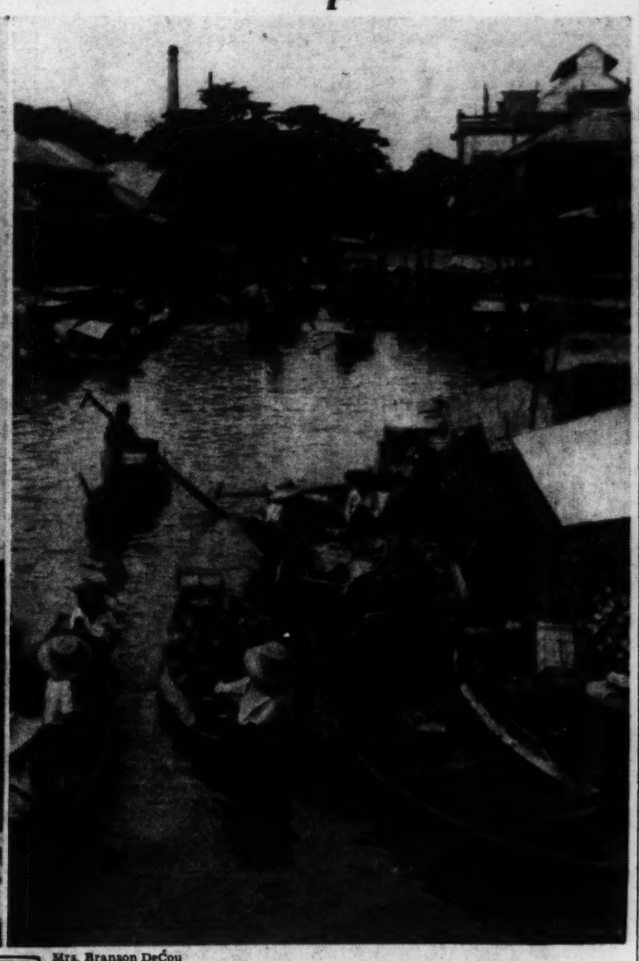
Free Country

The Siamese are a free people and they call their own country Muang Thai, "the land of the free people," as anyone will tell you, the boy who serves you in the hotel, the curio seller who talks eagerly of the probable homecoming of the young prince this fall, and the taxi driver in his few words of English.

For tiny as it is, Siam, tucked in between Burma and French Indo-China has managed to maintain its independence. It has conceded a bit here and a bit there but it has managed to keep out of the clutches of any other ambitious nation. Part of its program has been to call in advisers from other nations, advisers for its finances, advisers for its army, advisers for its construction. It has sent its children to western schools. For a long time they were sent to Russia which seemed sufficiently far away and sufficiently disinterested in adding territory to be safe for the Siamese. Now the children go to the United States and to England for their training.

Since the airplane left Bangkok this morning it has crossed the mountains which form the backbone of the Malay Peninsula and passed over the border into Malaya with the China Sea on our left and the Indian Ocean on our right. There have been glimpses of rice, rubber, and pineapple country, and an occasional sight of a tin mine. Presently we shall come down at Singapore.

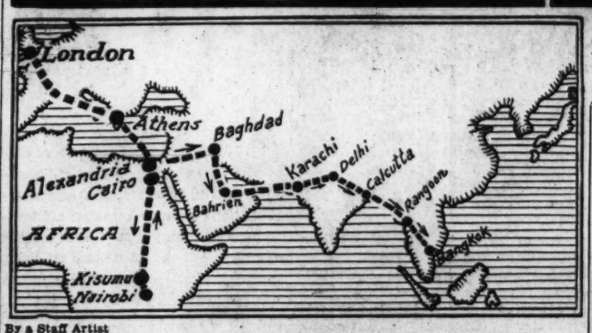
Siam Has Much Besides White Elephants



Mrs. Branson DeCou

The Wat Chang and Floating Market

Left: Famous porcelain temple in Bangkok. Right: One of the notable sights in the capital city of Siam, the floating market.



By a Staff Artist

Dots Show Course of Miss Shuler's Flight

Corrigan to Meet the Man Who Grounded Him at Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Douglas Corrigan came to the capital today to apologize for his flight across the Atlantic.

When the "Flying Irishman" stepped off the boat in New York last week, he said with a grin that the man he wanted to see most was named "Mulligan"—Dennis Mulligan, the Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce.

It was Mr. Mulligan from whom Mr. Corrigan was supposed to have received permission to fly the Atlantic and didn't.

Another of Corrigan's calls will be made at the State Department from whom he was supposed to have obtained a passport and didn't.

From the "punishment" Mr. Mulligan has already meted out to him, Corrigan had an inkling before he arrived here that the Air Chief's Irish temper had probably cooled down somewhat. Before the flier left the other side he was notified that he must consider himself "grounded" during the time he was on the boat.

Seriously, Mr. Mulligan explained, Corrigan created so much international goodwill by his crazy, good-natured feat that officials thought it would be unfair to punish him severely for infringent of air regulations. But that did not mean, he warned, that any body else who tried to repeat Corrigan's stunt could get by so easily.

Today, as Mr. Mulligan awaited Corrigan's visit, butter would have melted in his mouth. "If he asks for it and I expect he will," said he, "I'll give him a new license for the crate."

"The crate" when Corrigan took it across the ocean had only an experimental license for a special purpose, that of flying from California to New York and back.

"Everyone knows," Mr. Mulligan continued, "that Corrigan lost his way and did not get back to California, so I had to revoke that license. The plane hasn't any license to fly now.

"But if Corrigan wants to go junketing around the country and I expect he will, I am ready to issue him a Class C license for regular commercial flying.

Mr. Mulligan hesitated a moment —"that is, if he will take those gas tanks from out in front of his nose, so he can see where he's going."

If, on the other hand, Corrigan decides to abandon his "crate," Smithsonian Institution officials will be glad to have it to hang alongside the "Spirit of St. Louis" in which Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh made the first solo flight from New York to Paris in 1927. They said today, however, that they had no immediate plans for getting the Corrigan plane.

Corrigan Reverses Still Pursue Him

By the Associated Press

Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 10

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Douglas of near here, honoring "wrong-way" Aviator Douglas Corrigan with a namesake today, followed Corrigan's example and did it just backward.

They named their new son Corrigan Douglas.

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 10

Douglas Corrigan is up to his old tricks again. Police assigned to escort him to the home of his brother, Harry, in a row of apartment houses, led him to the wrong apartment last night. The error was discovered halfway up the second-floor steps.

Corrigan Gets to Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10 (AP)—A coat-of-arms and a tumultuous welcome were given Douglas Corrigan yesterday when he landed in this city, for which he mistook Boston on his wrong-way flight to Ireland.

He learned from Mayor Howard W. Jackson that Corrigan means "Little Hero" and that the Gaelic Scroll on the shamrock-bedecked coat-of-arms meant "By Wisdom and Bravery."

A crowd of 5,000 waited through a drenching shower and high wind at the airport for his arrival by special plane from Newark.

Bright sunshine peeped through as the long motorcade headed for the city hall where there were speeches, presentation of the coat-of-arms and a key to the city—about which Corrigan wondered out loud "if it could get into the city treasury."

"I hope it won't be necessary to use this key to get out of the city," Corrigan said. "My wrong-way trip has a sort of connection with your city. When I looked from my plane after an hour out of New York, I saw parts of a city. I thought it was Baltimore but I later learned it was Boston."

and this is the first diploma I've gotten."

"Doug" also received a specially struck gold medal.

"Gee," he said, "medals are usually given for bravery. My only bravery was a lack of sense." And then, holding up the medal, he added:

"This looks like gold. If it is, I've got a lot of sense now!"

Broad Street was packed with 250,000 persons as motorcycle police virtually had to carve a path for the motorcade which took Corrigan to a luncheon sponsored by the Newark Advertising Club.

Dress Industry Names Chairman

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Association of Dress Manufacturers, rejecting other proposed candidates with boos and catcalls, chose Adolph Feldblum, attorney and former impartial chairman of the dress industry, as National Chairman and Counsel.

His job, at $25,000 a year, will be to arbitrate all disputes between small dress contractors and between contractors and their employees. Mr. Feldblum had indicated he did not want the position.

Miami Lawyer Honored By Knights of Pythias

CHICAGO (AP)—E. Lee Stapp, Miami, Fla., attorney, was elected Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias at their fortieth convention Aug. 9.

Mrs. Rachel Sumner of Montpelier, Vt., was elected Supreme Junior of the Pythian Sisters, Auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias. The Auxiliary is meeting here in conjunction with the fortieth convention of the fraternity.

Corrigan Captures Newark

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 10 (AP)—Douglas Corrigan captivated more than a quarter-million persons with his infectious smile and ready wit as Newark welcomed him with a roaring reception which old-timers said surpassed any in the city's history.

Police estimated 75,000 jammed around City Hall where "Doug" was presented with a parchment hailing his wrong-way flight from Brooklyn to Ireland. He smiled, "thanks very much for the diploma. I never did get through high school

Yaddo Prepares to Welcome Composers for Test of Works

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 10—Thirty composers and musicians will come to Yaddo, the former Spencer Trask estate on the edge of Saratoga, for a two-weeks session, beginning Aug. 27.

The group will be guests of the Corporation of Yaddo, which administers the estate as a sanctuary for workers in all the artistic fields. It will give test performances of new works, trying the effect of this change or that, and presenting the worthy ones in a series of five concerts, to which all interested are welcome—provided they write to Yaddo for invitations.

Two concerts will be given at the Saratoga Spa, on the nights of Sept. 4 and 11. Three, comprising a pocket-sized festival, will be given in the mansion at Yaddo, where the seating capacity is about 300, on Sept. 10 and 11. A machine used experimentally last fall again will record the music; but this timee it is hoped that pressings may be made, so that persons interested may have permanent records. Certain of the concerts, too, will be put on the air.

The committee in charge, headed by Dean Quincy Porter of the New England Conservatory of Music, has spent the summer going through manuscripts. To date, 74 have been examined, mostly works of considerable extent, according to Mr. Porter.

Solo performances for the concerts include Gunnar Johansen, pianist, and Radph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist. A chamber orchestra of 23 pieces and the Walden String Quartet of Cleveland will take part.

Mr. Porter's committee includes Arthur Shepherd, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Richard Donovan, and Otto Leuning. Mrs. Elizabeth Ames is executive director of Yaddo and has charge of the "meeting," which closes Sept. 12.

Special Act of Congress Bans Mining Near Palomar's 200-Inch Telescope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Protection of the 200-inch telescope and other delicate instruments to be installed atop Mt. Palomar in the near future is provided in a bill passed by the 75th Congress.

This measure withdraws the area within three miles of the Palomar observatory from mining operations, according to A. P. Dean, Cleveland National Forest supervisor. Miners and prospectors are being asked to co-operate with the Federal Government by observing terms of the bill.

Meanwhile, as work on the huge observatory continued at Palomar, Capt. Clyde S. McDowell, supervising engineer for the project, announced that visitors at the site will not be permitted to enter the observatory.

"The hazards which present themselves when we admit visitors into the observatory during the construction period make it imperative that we do not permit the public into the structure," he said.

Captain McDowell said, however, that when the visitors' gallery is completed next year, arrangements probably can be made to admit them. The engineer made it clear that no attempt is being made to discourage travelers from visiting Palomar.

Italian Woman Pleads With U. S. To Free Savings in Gold Bricks

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—An Italian woman and her son petitioned Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau for aid today to save their life savings—two gold bricks—from seizure.

Because Italy forbids taking money out of the country, Mrs. Virginia Venturoli and her son, Robert, invested their savings, $1,254, in two gold bricks.

In the United States, Mrs. Venturoli attempted to cash the bricks at the Federal Reserve Bank and found her savings hopelessly enmeshed in the United States law. Mrs. Venturoli said she had not declared the gold at U. S. Customs because she thought it was "just the same as money and did not need to be declared."

United States Attorney George L. Grobe started a libel action to seize the gold as required by law, although he said he was convinced Mrs. Venturoli and her son had not attempted smuggling.

"It is really a pitiful case," Mr. Grobe asserted. "The bricks are all the money they have."

Only intervention by the United States Treasury Department can save the gold from seizure. Mr. Grobe said he had forwarded a petition from Mrs. Venturoli to Secretary Morgenthau.

War on Crime: Parks Replace Gang Hide-Outs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo. — When announcement was made about two years ago that the Farm Security Administration would take over the Cookson Hills area in northcentral Oklahoma and make a playground of this former hide-out for bandits, citizens of the tri-state section doubted if it could be done.

For generations the Cookson Hills country, centering around Sallisaw, Oklahoma, had been a shelter for such criminals as Pretty Boy Floyd, Matt Kimes, and before them the Daltons and Cook gangs. The grim backwoodsmen who owned the property could not be separated from their homesteads, it was believed.

For three years the Federal Government has worked slowly, but effectively. One pioneer landowner after another was persuaded to dispose of his poor hillside farm and accept a much better tract elsewhere in Oklahoma. Most of the "old-timers" from Cookson hills have been settled along Arkansas River in Muskogee County where they are making good as vegetable growers.

On Aug. 5 this 32,000 acres of wooded hills in eastern Muskogee County, was dedicated as a playground for the Southwest. Dr. L. C. Gray of Washington, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, made the dedication address by radio which was heard through Oklahoma.

With one million dollars of Government money the Cookson area has been made over from a land of want, misery, and crime to a spot of beauty and leisure. Twenty thousand acres is being devoted to scientific forestry, 3,000 acres has been set aside for recreational purposes, and the remainder will be used for grazing.

About four million seedlings are being cultivated in the forestry nursery. Into Greenleaf Lake, which covers about 900 acres there have been placed some 200,000 young fish native to the region. Recreational facilities are open to every one but as especially designed for Boy Scout troops.

While the project was developed by the Farm Security Administration it is being turned over to the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, which will have future charge of the once notorious outlaw haven.

37-Foot Maine Ketch Visits Alaska Ports

CORDOVA, Alaska, (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Roger Stackpole Strout of Portland, Maine, are bound for Kyakutat, Lituya Bay, Muir Glacier and other southeastern Alaska ports in their 37-foot ketch en route to Seattle on a return trip home.

The Strouts left Portland, Maine, last January on a cruise which took them down the Atlantic Coast, through the Panama Canal to Hawaii, north to the Aleutian chain and eastward here. They plan to return via the canal.

Their longest stretch of sailing was from Panama to Hawaii, 4,700 miles.

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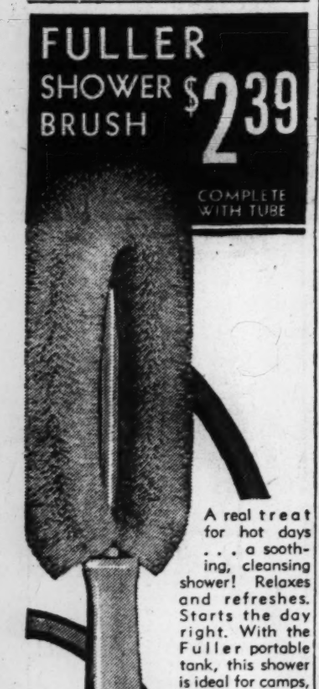

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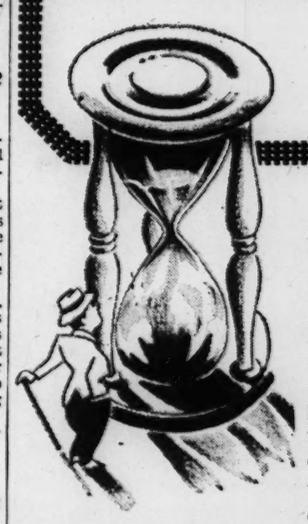

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Red Cross Conference Advises Wartime Refuges for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Plans for the provision of sanctuaries for women and children in time of war, for the neutralizing of whole zones within war areas for the setting up of hospitals, and for the perfected organization of voluntary aid in readiness for wartime activities, were discussed by the International Red Cross at its sixteenth Conference which met in London.

The function of the Red Cross Societies of the world is not to undertake the codification of the rules of war. For the past 75 years it has stood rather for the methodical organization of relief machinery in times of special emergency. Nevertheless, the new phases of war, launched by the totalitarian conception of war, are making unprecedented demands upon its resources, and the Conference—composed of the representatives of 54 out of its 62 national Societies, and with 16 of its national Presidents attending in person—stressed the need for meeting these demands promptly and efficiently.

The situation produced by the introduction of aerial bombardment gave rise to a long and vigorous discussion, when a proposition, put forward by Norman Davis, Chairman of the American National Red Cross, was adopted. Mr. Davis appealed to the competent authorities of all countries to prevent, or at least to restrict, the practice of bombing from the air; and in a resolution which was carried unanimously, urged the same authorities to arrange for the evacuation of women and children to zones of immunity under Red Cross protection.

Isolated Zones

This question of isolating special zones was raised, too, in a session which, under the chairmanship of Camill Gorgé, of Switzerland, dealt with a proposal to set up hospitals in areas devoted entirely to the care of the sick and wounded, and specially protected from attack.

The setting up of hospital towns and areas, it was agreed, could not in any way weaken the protection resulting from the rules of international law as a whole, and it was suggested that a commission of military experts in international law should be convoked in the near future with a view to establishing a definite draft in connection with hospital areas which could be submitted to a diplomatic conference for consideration.

The delegates declared that, until a plan of this kind could be put into effect, they would like to see consideration given by governments to the possibility of concluding mutual agreements, in time of hostilities, for the establishment of areas in which hospitals might do their work without fear of attack.

A tribute to the work undertaken spontaneously in the past by the International Red Cross Committee during hostilities brought about by civil war, was paid by the delegates, and, for the fluture, the Committee was urged to obtain the application of the "humanitarian principles" in regard to the wounded, the sick and the prisoner, which were formulated in the Geneva Convention of 1929 and the Sixth Hague Convention of 1907. They were urged, too, to bring about, whenever possible, exchange or release of political prisoners, to ensure respect for the lives and liberties of non-combatants, and to arrange for the reunion of families and for the protection of children.

The Conference made special request that the International Committee, using its practical experience, should make a general study of the problems for the Red Cross by civil war, and should submit the results of such a study to the next International Red Cross Conference.

Voluntary Workers

Among questions of more than usual urgency, was discussed the very general need for proficient bodies of voluntary workers who may be relied upon for service in times of emergency.

Miss Mabel Boardman, Secretary of the American National Red Cross, stressed this need during a plenary session of the Conference. The unique point in the character of the Red Cross, she said, is its voluntary basis. No country can maintain a professional personnel in waiting for a possible emergency. Such waiting must inevitably be undertaken by volunteers, and it should be undertaken with a purpose of continual activity and of continual training.

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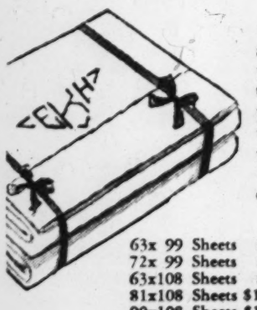

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Flying the Andes in Quest for Gold

Planes Play New Role in South America

Above—Condor plane taking on passengers and cargo at Inquitos for flight to Lima, Peru. Lower left—Iron pipe carried by plane to Andean gold mines. Lower right—Condor plane over Ausangate Range in Southern Peru.

TVA Lawyer Says Berry Got Leases At $1 in Dam Area

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Senator George L. Berry, Democrat, and his associates paid $1 each for most of their 241 mineral and marble leases in the Norris Dam area—later valued at $5,000,000—a witness told a Congressional investigation committee today.

Evans Dunn, assistant TVA general counsel, was the first witness.

Mr. Dunn testified the leases, for which Senator Berry and his associates "usually paid $1 each," stipulated that the land owners would receive 10 cents an acre if mineral operations were not begun within a period of two years. After operations were begun, they were to receive a royalty on the marble sold.

Later, under questioning by committee counsel, Francis Biddle, who sought to determine the "first date" the TVA had knowledge of the tracts held by Senator Berry and associates, Mr. Dunn read into the record a letter from Edwin C. Eckel, chief TVA geologist, to Carl A. Bock, assistant chief engineer, stating:

"The whole matter (acquisition of the leases) had the earmarks of a simple attempt to hold up whatever Government agency finally would build Norris Dam."

This letter, Mr. Dunn said, was dated Nov. 30, 1934. It added that Mr. Eckel had learned Senator Berry had acquired 50 per cent interest in the leases which originally were acquired by C. A. Marris and W. H. Ford.

Mr. Dunn testified some marble was used in postoffices and other Government buildings.

Among the spectators was Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, deposed TVA Chairman, who has charged there was "intent to defraud the Government" in the Berry case.

He said TVA experts had reported the marble holdings were worthless and that he blocked the conciliation move.

Senator Berry accused the Authority of "robbing" him and denied there was any deception or fraud in the case. A Federal commission ruled the leases were "commercially worthless" and awarded no damages.

1904 'Tiller' Auto Puffs Across U. S.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—It's the granddaddy of 'em all, but there's plenty of vigor left in George C. Green's automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Green of Lambertville, N. J., arrived here in a 1904 "horseless carriage" after a 4,600-mile cross-continent vacation trip.

Mr. Green said the car, equipped with steering tiller, side crank, bulb horn, and kerosene lamps, made a top speed of 30 miles an hour and averaged 30 miles to the gallon of gas.

"It's got none of these new-fangled contraptions on it," Mr. Green said. "The wooden upholstery, dry battery ignition, wooden wheels, and five-gallon tank are the same as when I paid $165 for it when it was three years old."

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Ohio OK's New Deal—Idaho Not

By the Associated Press

Roosevelt supporters rolled up a smashing senatorial primary victory in Ohio today and had triumph within their grasp in Arkansas; but in Idaho where the clearest test between a New Dealer and an independent Democrat took place, James P. Pope, the Administration candidate, conceded the narrow victory of his conservative opponent, Representative D. Worth Clark.

The Ohio vote assured Democratic renomination of Senator Robert J. Bulkley who, with 7,498 precincts out of 8,601 reported, had tallied 428,419 votes to 176,523 for Former Gov. George White. Senator Bulkley was praised by Mr. Roosevelt when the latter visited Marietta early last month on his way West.

Ohio Republicans, balloting in smaller numbers than the Democrats, apparently nominated Robert A. Taft, son of the late President, to run against Senator Bulkley in November. In 7,816 precincts out of 8,601 Taft had 281,614 votes and Arthur H. Day, 203,487.

In Arkansas, Senator Hattie W. Caraway, who like Senator Bulkley received public commendation from the President, was slowly pulling ahead of her nearest opponent, Representative John L. McClellan. The count for 1,523 precincts of 2,002 gave Caraway 76,351 and McClellan 71,540.

Because of President Roosevelt's show of preference for Senators Caraway and Bulkley, the Administration figured as an issue in their campaigns even though their opponents were by no means antagonistic to the White House.

In Idaho, however, the issue was clearly drawn. Senator James P. Pope, a 100 per cent Roosevelt man, was opposed in the Democratic primary by Representative D. Worth Clark, who hammered home throughout his campaign that he was not an Administration "yes man."

In addition to the straight-out Administration issue, other factors which entered into the Pope vote were his stand on reciprocal trade treaties, for which he was praised recently by Secretary Hull, and his leadership in sponsoring New Deal farm policies in the Senate.

Short of an open endorsement by the President, Pope had substantial Washington backing. Not only did Secretary of State Hull write to him a few days before the primary but Postmaster General Farley spoke in his behalf.

Yesterday's fourth primary, in Nebraska, was devoid of a Senate contest. Gov. R. L. Cochran easily won Democratic renomination for a third term and Charles J. Warner was the Republican choice.

In Arkansas, the race for Democratic nomination for Governor had Gov. Carl E. Bailey almost 6,000 votes ahead with three-fourths of all precincts reported.

Returns in the Idaho Democratic gubernatorial race gave Former Gov. C. Ben Ross 22,875 to 20,904 for Gov. Barzilla W. Clark.

A Man in the News

New BBC Director Skilled in Many Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Scholar, educationist, economist, art connoisseur and tourism expert, Prof. Frederick Wolff Ogilvie is to take over command of the powerful British Broadcasting Corporation.

If the resignation of Sir John Reith from the director-generalship of the BBC took the public by surpise, so has the appointment of this learned Scottish Don as his successor.

Seven names were mentioned by the press as possible choices for the post of "D.G." The BBC Board of Governors, with absolute power to choose whom they wished, nominated an eighth. And the eighth said "No!"

Professor Ogilvie did not at first want to leave Queen's University, Belfast, where is is President and Vice-Chancellor. The public did not know him, for one thing, and he had so many interests in Northern Ireland, for another. When his name was first mentioned, he announced publicly that he was not an applicant for the post of "D.G."

Vast Cultural Influence

The Board of Governors, however, had found their man. They felt certain that the reserved and scholarly economist in Belfast had just those qualities needed by the commander of Britain's most important monopoly. Professor Ogilvie was asked to come to London, and there he was persuaded to take on what is sure to be a difficult and controversial task.

"Having been invited by the Governors to undertake the post of Director-General," he declared on his return to Belfast, "I have decided that I should not be justified in refusing, and shall do all I can to assist in this great service."

Both the appointment of Professor Ogilvie and the circumstances surrounding that appointment stress once again the way in which the British view their radiocasting service. Those in authority see radiocasting, as Sir John Reith saw it from the first, as a vast cultural influence which, because of its power, must be made a national trust and because of its nationalization must be made an instrument for education in the widest sense.

The man chosen to carry on where Sir John left off is unknown to the general public, but he is very well known in scholarly and official circles. In him the Governors have chosen a man with a wide range of interests, an acknowledged capacity for administration and a charming personality.

Professor Ogilvie was Bursar of Trinity College, Oxford, from 1920-22, and Professor of Political Economy at Edinburgh from then until 1934, when he took up his appointment in Belfast. While at Edinburgh he served as Vice-Chairman to two Trade Boards, as Chairman to Scotland's Adult Education Committee, and as a member of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment. In Northern Ireland he has served on many similar committees, and chairman of the Art Advisory Council for Northern Ireland and of the Royal Irish Academy.

There is a story that at his home he has an Art Room, and that every week he displays there to his three boys a painting of his own choice and explains its merits and demerits. At the end of the week the three boys write a critique.

Another side of his nature is shown by the story of his "workman's reception." After his official residence in Belfast had been renovated he gave a special party for the 80 plumbers, carpenters, joiners, and paper-hangers who had done the job.

Such then is the new "D. G." But all is not told yet. Those listeners in Britain who like a good measure of laughter with their learning and who hope that the BBC will keep a happy balance between the two, will be glad to learn that the new chief can often be seen at the music hall and that as a movie-goer he might almost qualify as a "fan."

© Elliott and Fry

Prof. Frederick W. Ogilvie
Democratic Savant

Big Planes Carry Gold Machinery Over the Andes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRUJILLO, Peru—The use of airplanes for carrying gold-mining machinery into inaccessible Andean regions has become a common achievement. More than 1,300 tons of mining machinery has been landed high in the Andes.

Plenty of gold lies hidden in these mountain fastnesses of South America, but only recently has it been possible for prospectors to get the precious metal out in paying quantities.

No roads exist, between the Peruvian valleys, where rail transportation is available, and the gold mines, high in the Andes, so the cost of getting mining machinery into the mines or of getting the ore out had been, until recently, prohibitive.

It was not until Hugh I. Wells, American pilot, landed a Curtiss Condor, transformed from a bombing plane into a commercial airliner, on the beach of Lake Pias, 1850 meters above sea level, with three and a half tons of mining machinery, that the rich Andean gold deposits were opened.

Doors have been cut in the cabins of four huge Condors and heavy machine parts are now transported, at $85 a ton. Planes are equipped with oxygen for pilots rise to 15,000 feet over the Cordilleras and make the trip, that formerly took almost a week, in an hour and 10 minutes. The biggest single day was when 21 tons of machinery and supplies were flown into Lake Pias from Trujillo.

Because tire failure, while landing at high speed in such altitudes with a full load of mining machinery, would be disastrous, officials of the Condor Peruana de Aviacion, operating the line, insist on maximum safety in every part of the Condor's equipment, notably the General airplane tires with which all their ships are provided.

Flights from Trujillo to Lake Pias are only a small part of the company's service, as it has successfully developed scheduled air transport service for passengers, mail, and freight over 2,000 of the toughest airline miles anywhere, crossing and recrossing the Andes.

Barkley Majority Leads in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10 (AP)—The 70,785-vote majority by which Senator Alben W. Barkley defeated Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler for the Democratic nomination was the largest ever piled up in a Kentucky primary.

The total ballots cast, 517,643, according to complete, unofficial returns, also was a primary record, approached only by the 494,698 in the race for the Democatic gubernatorial nomination in 1935 between Chandler and Thomas S. Rhea. Chandler won over Rhea by 26,000.

U. S. Wool Purchases In Australia Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—American wool purchases in Australia for the season just ended dropped from 264,805 bales last year to only 15,000 bales.

In explanation of the situation, which produced a seriously sagging market here, the American Trade Commissioner in Sydney, Wilson C. Flake, attributed it to the decreased demand in the United States for certain raw materials.

"There has been a commercial and industrial decline in America since September of last year, and this has reduced the demand for some raw material used in American industries," he said.

Mr. Flake said that foreign marketing had some influence on America's industrial and economic conditions. The Anglo-American trade negotiations were designed to facilitate foreign trade. "When the actual terms of the trade treaty are known," he added, "it is not impossible that there will be some features of it that will be of indirect benefit to Australia."

Hearings on Earle Postponed; Relief Rolls Asked for Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 10—With all inquiry into charges of criminal misconduct against the George H. Earle Governorship abruptly in abeyance for October determining by the State's high court whether the judiciary or the Legislature is to have investigatory precedence, the high stakes involved in the proceedings again had advertising here today. This was in a circular letter addressed to Democratic jobholders and State relief workers by United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, campaign manager for the Pennsylvania Democracy this fall. It is on the letterhead of the Democratic State Committee which has headquarters here.

The letter is a fund solicitation, suggesting that if a lump payment is inconvenient, the committee will adjust itself to installment payments, to conclude on Sept. 15.

The basis of the plea is a description of Republican aims as opposition to direct relief, work relief, "any and all forms of security and against any Democrats having jobs."

"They are determined," it continues, "that Pennsylvania shall go backward instead of forward—backward to industrial serfdom, to the uncertainty of private charity and the poor house, instead of forward to economic freedom for our wage-earners and cash relief or Government jobs for those who cannot get jobs in private industry. . . .

"Now is the time for every liberal Democrat to show his or her true colors. You can do so best by making a financial contribution to the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee."

Peace in Ranks

The Guffey letter serves public notice of the post-primary peace in the Democratic camp where the antics of the warring factions precipitated the charges of corruption, graft, and sale of legislation now confronting the Earle Administration. Senator Guffey himself was the bitterest of the factionalists, heading the major revolt against the State ticket drafted by the Governor and his Secretary of the Commonwealth, David L. Lawrence, who is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

All since, however, has been terms of intra-party reconciliation, with the Governor buttressing his major argument for high court prohibition of the grand jury proceedings against him and 13 of his associates with the assurance that everybody was innocent of these charges; that they were merely mutually hurled among Democrats in a hot campaign.

The political stakes are of premier Party import even without taking into account Governor Earle's own future, for there is the matter of whether the second largest State in number of electoral votes can be kept in line to help elect a Democratic President in 1940.

The Guffey appeal for fall financing accuses the Republican leadership of raising a $5,000,000 "slush" fund to buy victory for the Republican ticket in November," specifying as the head and front of this move Joseph N. Pew, a wealthy Pennsylvanian high in national Party councils; Joseph R. Grundy, industrialist; Ernest T. Weir, steel operator, and M. L. Annenberg, newspaper publisher.

Under their orders, should the Republican nominee for Governor, Superior Court Judge Arthur H. James, be elected, Senator Guffey warns, the utmost would be done "to reduce to ashes the barricades that have been built by the Democratic Administration to provide for every citizen of this Commonwealth security against economic disaster."

The results of the fund plea should be well in hand by the time the Senator returns from Europe, where he is now on vacation, to take up the reins for the fall. He went abroad in defiance of a subpoena to testify before the Dauphin County grand jury concerning the charges under inquiry.

November Watched

The grand jury and the legislative commission, rushed into being two weeks ago by Governor Earle to assert his point that the Legislature has precedence over the panel in investigating impeachable officials, are now in quiescence pending a decision by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the laws whereby the Governor set up the rival procedure.

The appeal to the high court followed invalidation of the enactments by Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, presiding jurist in the Dauphin County grand jury inquiry, in a defense of the grand jury system as the guardian of the rights and liberties of the people and whose secrecy is essential, making it "a particularly suitable body to investigate public officials and public evils." The public impeachment procedure attempted by the Legislature, the Schaeffer ruling held, encroached "upon legally established prerogatives of a constitutional court."

On appeal from Judge Schaeffer, the Supreme Court through Chief Justice John W. Kephart, now has taken charge of the entire situation, suspending both inquiries until the Court has ruled on the constitutionality of the measures adopted by the Legislature and thus on the respective rights of the two branches of Government.

How much the Governor's forces are due to benefit or lose by the long delay nobddy knows, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to win the full extent of the postponement they have been seeking—that is, beyond the November elections.

Postman Walks 100,000 Miles Then Quits Service

BEAVER FALLS, Pa. (AP)—John L. "Lou" Houston wound up his career as a mail carrier yesterday by walking the last 11 miles of a 100,000 mile trip started 34 years ago.

Mr. Houston, appointed as substitute carrier in 1904, retired from the Postal Service which he found a "pleasure because I like my job." He figured he walked around the world four times—only he never set foot outside the town's limits.

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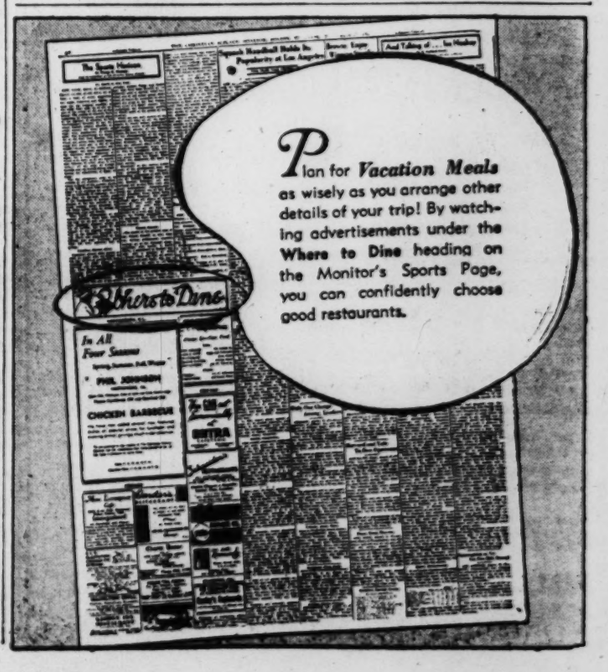

Plan for *Vacation Meals* as wisely as you arrange other details of your trip! By watching advertisements under the **Where to Dine** heading on the Monitor's Sports Page, you can confidently choose good restaurants.

Television's Footsteps Heard On the Sidewalks of New York

News in Radio

Television is getting so close that its footsteps can be heard. In New York it is taking its second step beyond the limited introduction of last year so that enthusiasts in the New York area may seriously consider buying sets.

The Radio Corporation of America's television station will be on the air early in September. The National Broadcasting Company, in co-operation with RCA engineers, has been rebuilding parts of its Empire State Building transmitter and plans to have everything ready for programs by Labor Day. Programs will be produced in the NBC's television studios in Radio City. With the new transmitter changes, clear picture signals are expected to be well heard within a 40 to 60-mile radius of the transmitter.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, for whom RCA is also building a television transmitter in the top of the Chrysler Building, expects to have television programs by October. The co-axial cable connecting the CBS studios on Madison Avenue with the Chrysler Building transmitter have not yet been installed.

Columbia will present its experimental programs under the direction of Gilbert Seldes.

As might be expected, some radio manufacturers are prepared to take advantage of the resumption of television transmitting schedules by offering picture receivers for public sale. A line of receivers is being offered by American Television Corporation, a New York City firm, in considerably higher price brackets than its previously issued receivers. The company came out last spring with a set priced at $125. National Television, also a New York City firm, is offering a receiver for $400. General Electric has been quietly testing home television set models in its Bridgeport plant, and is getting ready on a large scale as it has a television station under construction at Schenectady, N. Y. The DuMont laboratories of Montclair, N. J., has outstanding television developments which make it a potential company either as a set builder or a licenser of patents to other companies.

Visitors to Radio City this fall will be able to see a television exhibit which will be complete in itself or which may be visited as a part of the regular studio tour. This is an advance public education looking toward the exhibit which the RCA is planning for the New York World's Fair in 1939.

Instant Volume Reducer

"Editing" one's radio entertainment, either by cutting out the commercial announcements, unwanted entertainment, or even cutting down the volume instantly when the house or telephone bells ring, is now possible through a "hush-tone" radio attachment invented by Harry K. Todd, a semi-retired businessman of Tacoma, Wash.

The mechanism consists of a bakelite-covered, self-winding reel with 16 feet of electric cord, on the end of which is a special switch with a push button which instantly reduces the volume down to a bare whisper. The slight volume is enough to indicate when the unwanted talk or program is over. By another press of the button the program is immediately resumed full volume.

Mr. Todd set to work some months ago to find some way of controlling his radio reception to cut out overlong commercials and "blurbs" which he claimed spoiled otherwise good programs. His efforts were at first clumsy as he had no training whatsoever in mechanics. A pair of screw-eyes and a rubber band were the crude beginnings of the present device.

BBC Advertises Self

Although it is true that the British Broadcasting Corporation through its activities advertises itself, it is seldom that it really talks about itself. Thus the large number of people who drifted through the little traveling exhibition organized recently by the BBC at Charing Cross received an excellent idea of how it operates.

Enlarged photographs showing group listening, the dissemination of news, the weekly "good cause" appeals, religion, its children's hour, school talks, the Empire service, public services, variety, dancing, agriculture and garden talks, and "outside" broadcasting—all these combined to give a hint of what a vast amount of organization and hard work go to making up the daily radio programs. A clever device of cog-wheels, large and small, serves to show the co-operation necessary between all departments to make the great machine run smoothly.

Steps in the evolution of wireless broadcasting were clearly set forth here, beginning with Clerk Maxwell in 1867 and on through Herz (1888) Edouard Branly (1893), Oliver Lodge and Marconi (1890-1902), Ambrose Fleming (1904), Lee de Forest (USA 1907), and then to the first transatlantic telephonic tests in 1915, the first radio concert from the Marconi works at Chelmsford in 1920, and the establishment of 2LO, by the British Broadcasting Company in 1922.

In the year 1923 there were 580,400 licensed listeners; on Jan. 31, 1938, there were 8,537,860 of them.

Radio Crossing Warnings

Railways in Sweden are experimenting with ultra-short waves to provide warning signals at grade crossings.

According to the Department of Commerce several Swedish locomotives have been fitted with ultra-short transmitters of predetermined range. Permanently operating receivers connected to powerful amplifiers and loudspeakers have been installed at certain grade crossings. As the train approaches these crossings it sends out a warning not over its transmitter. Depending upon the speed of the train the warning signal, picked up by the crossing receivers, is set to be given at a fixed distance. The loudspeakers blare forth a warning that the train is coming.

Michigan Officially Opens the Cherry Pie Season

Aero-Graphic Corp.

Sampling the Fruits of Their Industry

The young women shown in the center of the picture are eating cherry pie made from cherries they picked near Traverse City, Mich., where the annual cherry festival held recently drew 150,000 visitors and taxed the entertainment capacity of the city of 15,000 inhabitants. But the experience of 10 years has given the municipality training in the handling of crowds of guests. Participation of local committees in the festival on a voluntary basis was estimated to be three times that of last year. The cherry orchards of the area surrounding Traverse City are famous throughout the Nation. Many visitors, it is said, come back each year for the festival. The queen of the fete this year was Josephine La Franier.

Movies to Spend $1,000,000 In Drive for New Business

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—Movie makers and exhibitors have put up $1,000,000 for their greatest good will and business drive.

The campaign, officially opening today, is singular in this respect: It is the first time every producer and showman ever has been solidly behind one thing.

An important part of the campaign is one which figuratively will take the movies to the firesides. It is a question and answer prize contest with a $50,000 first prize.

Of the campaign's $1,000,000 budget, more than half will be spent on advertising to stimulate interest in all pictures released between now and Nov. 1.

The good will plan was originated by movie sales executives. The way people are staying away from theaters is scandalous, they said, and something ought to be done about it. With "the movies are your best entertainment" as the keynote of the drive, they hope to recapture former movie goers and interest a host of people who seldom if ever see pictures.

The million was raised by assessment. Producing companies, from the largest to the last one on poverty row, gave half. Their affiliated theaters gave $250,000 and independent theaters—at the rate of 10 cents a seat—gave a like amount.

Conservative sales heads hope for a 10 to 20 per cent increase in box office takes. But Hollywood, as usual, is more optimistic. It says the $1,000,000 investment will return $20,000,000 in additional grosses.

Hunt for Sunken Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TERSCHELLING, Netherlands—With an ultra-modern counterpart of the spade and shovel, Lloyd's famous British ship broker is digging for a cargo of gold bullion which is said to have been partly pay roll for troops engaged in the Napoleonic wars.

The treasure was being carried from Hamburg to England by the naval vessel Lutine in 1799 when a gale wrecked the ship and sank it in the shifting sands which lie about 60 feet under the waters at the entrance to Zuyder Zee. The cargo, as was oftentimes the case, was insured by Lloyd's of London.

Last May Lloyd's announced that the Dutch tin dredger Karimata would attempt to salvage the cargo before proceeding to Indies for regular service. The giant dredger scoops great buckets of sand from the ocean floor at a maximum depth of 100 feet.

Recently a nine-inch bar of bullion valued at nearly $5,000, said to be the first gold bar recovered, was brought up by the dredger during its operations. Of this treasure, about 40 per cent will go to Lloyd's, and the remainder goes to the Dutch Government and the dredging company.

Seeking Silver Treasure

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The Italian salvage ship Falco has put back to sea to resume her attempt to salvage silver bullion from the Ward steamer Merida, which lies in 200 feet of water 60 miles off the Virginia Capes.

Reports that the Falco had salvaged 17 tons of silver from the wreck and was preparing to return to Italy were denied by Hugo Bernagozzi, local representative of the treasure seekers.

Divers of the expedition have blasted into the Merida's strong room, Mr. Bernagozzi said, and hope to begin bringing up silver bullion within the next few days.

The Merida was sunk in May, 1931, after a collision with the steamer Admiral Farragut.

President Halts At Warm Springs For Georgia Visit

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Aug. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived at Warm Springs, his "second home," this morning for a 2-day Georgia visit, in which he will have an opportunity to discuss, if he chooses, the state's Democratic Senatorial primary campaign. His special train pulled in after an overnight run from Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Roosevelt was greeted here by officials of the Warm Springs Foundation.

Several weeks ago he accepted an invitation to receive an honorary degree from the University of Georgia at Athens (tomorrow morning) and to dedicate a rural electrification project at Barnesville (tomorrow afternoon).

Lawrence S. Camp, U. S. District Attorney of Atlanta and an opponent of Senator Walter F. George, Administration foe in several legislative matters, was a member of a delegation which invited the President to make the Barnesville address.

Mr. Roosevelt is returning from a fishing trip which started in San Diego, Calif., July 16. Re-entering the United States at Pensacola, Fla., yesterday, he conferred with Governors Bibb Graves of Alabama and Richard Leche of Louisiana.

In his cross country trip to San Diego last month, Mr. Roosevelt stepped into three Senatorial primaries, Kentucky, Oklahoma and California.

His candidates in Kentucky, Senator Alben W. Barkley, and in Oklahoma, Elmer Thomas, already have been nominated. Senator Barkley's race was considered a test of Administration strength, and his victory brought predictions that the President would follow it up with indorsements for Administration followers in Georgia and South Carolina.

Strike Troops to Testify

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Senate Civil Liberties Committee summoned officials of the Ohio National Guard today to describe the militia's activities in Canton during the "little steel" strike.

Guardsmen marched into Canton June 22, 1937, on orders of Gov. Martin L. Davey. They kept the "status quo" for five days and then permitted the steel plants to reopen.

In testimony yesterday, J. G. Stewart of Canton, an employee of the Republic Steel Company who aided a back-to-work movement, termed Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), a "self-appointed messiah." He added that he believed Tom Girdler, Republic Chairman, was "no Simon Legree."

Defending Republic's management, Mr. Stewart said he had better pay and working conditions than friends and relatives employed in plants which had signed contracts with the CIO.

Mr. Stewart testified that he and two other leaders of the back-to-work movement were "kidnaped" and beaten by union members in an effort to break up a meeting of non-strikers.

His testimony was corroborated in part by Guy Sweany and Darrell Smith, union officials, who said they were present while Mr. Stewart and his companions were at union headquarters in Canton. The union men said, however, that they saw no signs that the back-to-work leaders had been injured.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee, put into the record Republic pay roll figures showing that leaders of the back-to-work movement received larger pay during the strike than at other times, although they did not work in the plant.

The Committee's figures showed that Mr. Stewart received $1,223.94 in June, 1937, whereas his average June earnings from 1933 to 1936 were $261.72.

Mr. Stewart agreed that he had never "made that much money before or since." He said he was paid on a 14-hour basis, adding that he believed he would have received as much if he had remained in the plant for the same period.

Typists Displace Machines on WPA Pay Rolls in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Reversing the usual trend of progress, hand labor won out over machinery today as the Works Progress Administration here prepared to make up its weekly pay rolls, carrying more than 171,000 names, with the aid of typists.

Speed, accuracy, flexibility and economy all will be advanced by abandoning the machine method of pay roll preparation in full use here since April 1, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator for New York City, said.

"It is estimated that the pay rolls can be processed by typists in one half day less time and that $7,900 a month can be saved in the cost," olonel Somervell added. "Wage-recording and pre-auditing of pay rolls by the tabulating system will be retained, however, in preference to the hand-posting system."

Payment of all WPA employees by check had necessitated the inclusion of addresses on the tabulating machinery and frequent changes in such records slowed up the machine processing intolerably, officials explained.

Mechanical preparation of pay rolls was begun in October, 1937, but the system was not fully installed until April of this year. The relief organization rented 67 mechanical units for the work, and expects to return 38 of these to the owners as a result of the change. The remaining 29 will be retained for wage-recording purposes.

Although 45 operators, all of whom are non-relief administrative employees, are due to be dropped from the pay rolls, employment will be given 35 clerk-typists and 20 pay roll proofreaders. All typists have been in training during the past week in preparation for their new duties.

Royalty to Visit U. S.

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 10 (AP)—Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway plan to visit the United States next year, it was announced today. They will attend the opening of the Norwegian pavilion at the New York World's Fair May 1 and make a two-month tour of Norwegian communities in the United States.

Tax Study to Aid Propaganda Hunt

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Special House Committee named to investigate un-American activities, said the Committee would inspect income-tax returns of persons it believes have obtained money from abroad for propaganda purposes.

Authority for the inspection was given the Committee in an executive order signed by President Roosevelt July 14.

Mr. Dies said more than 25 persons had been subpoenaed to appear before the Committee to testify regarding alleged activities in behalf of Communism, Naziism, and Fascism.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Labor, Mr. Dies said, have not responded to his request for assistance.

Loyalists Open Catalan Drive

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Aug. 10 (AP)—A Government army began another unheralded offensive on the Catalan front in Northeastern Spain yesterday when troops crossed the Segre River between Lerida and Balaguer and advanced into Insurgent territory.

Dispatches reaching the border said militiamen crossed the river by pontoon bridges about sundown, surprising Gen. Francisco Franco's forces north of Lerida and south of the bridgehead which they held at Balaguer.

The drive apparently was over a front of about 14 miles.

If able to hold the conquered territory on the western side of the river and establish strong defense lines, the Government would duplicate its feat of July 25 when militiamen began a surprise attack farther south, crossed the Ebro River and advanced in a southwesterly direction 12 miles to the outskirts of Gandesa.

The Lerida-Balaguer front has seen little activity since the Insurgent spring offensive which resulted in splitting Government Spain by a drive to the sea.

At that time Government forces halted the Insurgent offensive behind the strong Ebro-Segre line.

Before the new advance was announced, a series of hard-fought attacks by Gen. José Miaja's central forces against Insurgent defenses from Albarracin to the Teruel-Sagunto road had indicated a general offensive was gaining momentum in that sector.

The objective of the Segre River offensive apparently was the rich Provincial capital of Lerida.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, Aug. 10 (AP)—Official estimates by the Spanish Insurgent command today said 2,091 Government air attacks on 373 towns claimed 18,985 "victims" between July 18, 1936, and June 1, 1938.

Fliers Reach Canal Zone

COLON, Panama (AP) — Three United States Army "flying fortresses" landed at France Field, Canal Zone, Aug. 9, after a flight of 680 miles from Bogota, Colombia, in 3 hours and 17 minutes. They are scheduled to take off Aug. 11 for Miami, Fla.

British Protest Ship Attack

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Great Britain protested to Insurgent Spain today against the aerial machine-gunning of the British vessel Lake Lugano, asserting that in its opinion the attack was "deliberate."

The Lake Lugano, a merchantman of 2,110 tons, was bombed last Sunday at Palamos, near Barcelona, by two Insurgent planes.

After the bombardment, the attackers swooped low and machine-gunned the decks. None of the crew were injured. On Tuesday another Insurgent plane sank the burning wreck.

The Foreign Office, through Sir Robert M. Hodgson, British agent to the Insurgent regime, expressed the view the case should be handled by the commission being set up here to investigate the bombings of British property and ships in Spain.

The Goverment reserved the right to claim damages for the attack on the Lake Lugano.

MADRID, Aug. 10 (AP)—A lone seaplane bombed the British-owned Port of Gandia, 36 miles south of Valencia, today and machine-gunned the nearby town of Gandia. No casualties were reported.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 10 (AP)—Passengers of the British liner Llandaff Castle reported today a Spanish Insurgent trawler fired upon the vessel in the Strait of Gibraltar.

They said the attacker held it up for 15 minutes before the Netherlands sloop Johan Maurits van Nassau intervened.

The Llandaff Castle, a vessel of 10,786 tons, is owned by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company of London.

Dominican Head Asks U. S. Feminist To Aid in Emancipation of Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Miss Doris Stevens, feminist leader and Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, left by plane yesterday to confer with President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic on "next steps" in the emancipation of Dominican women.

President Trujillo's invitation was transmitted to Miss Stevens by Don Andres Pastoriza, Dominican Minister, who was at the airport to see her off.

Miss Stevens, a member of the National Woman's Party, who set down her suffrage experiences in a book called "Jailed for Freedom," has been working recently for ratification of the equal Nationality and Equal Rights Treaties signed at Montevideo in 1933. The Dominican Republic was among the 19 nations that signed the nationality Treaty but is not among the nine which have satisfied it.

Accompanying Miss Stevens was Miss Minerva Bernardino, Dominican feminist leader and Secretary of the Committee on Petitions of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Recently Miss Stevens was presented a medal by the Argentine Suffrage Association in recognition of her "constant and unchanging battle in defense of the rights of Hispanic-American women."

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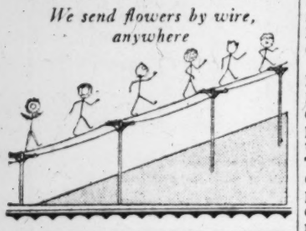

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Meet the Women of the White House Secretariat!

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

They Seek Anonymity, However, As All Good Secretaries Do

'Missy' Heads the Lot; 'Tommy' Serves Mrs. Roosevelt; All Carry Important Confidential Work

Women at Washington

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"Missy" and "Tommy," the nation's most eminent woman secretaries, have achieved a habit of subordinating their own interests to their employers' at every turn.

"Missy," you probably know, is Marguerite LeHand, personal secretary to President Roosevelt. "Tommy" is Mrs. Malvina Thompson Scheider, described recently by Mrs. Roosevelt as "the woman who makes life possible for me."

Neither Miss LeHand nor Mrs. Scheider will be interviewed. Both have that "passion for anonymity" held by President Roosevelt's reorganization committee to be so important for presidential aides.

In their devotion to their jobs and loyalty to their employers, these two set an example for a dozen or more young women holding responsible positions on the President's staff. A few of them were carried over from the Hoover regime. Most of them served the Roosevelts in one capacity or another before they came to Washington.

"Missy" has lived with the Roosevelts since 1928 when Mr. Roosevelt's political career reached the point where it became necessary for him to have an all-time secretary. She has an apartment-sitting room, bedroom and bath on the third floor of the White House where she is available should the President at 11 p. m. some night suddenly find it necessary to dictate a telegram or should he feel like working on a speech until the wee small hours.

No one could write a better "inside" picture of the Roosevelt administration than "Missy" but the chances are she'll never record what she knows—at least not for many years. That isn't her idea of professional responsibility.

Miss LeHand has worked for the President ever since 1920 when she left the Navy Department to go with the Franklin D. Roosevelt-for-Vice-President headquarters. Her nickname was bestowed upon her by the President's daughter, Anna.

"Missy's" home is in Somerville, Mass., but she gets back there only infrequently now.

President Roosevelt is the first President to have a woman as personal secretary. His predecessors have all had men. There are still plenty of expert male stenographers around the White House, but women carry on a major share of the clerical work.

Though Miss LeHand's Government salary of $5,000 is only half that received by the President's three men secretaries, she is accepted by the Roosevelts themselves on an equal rank with them. She is automatically included in every state dinner list except when she asks to be excused. Seated near the foot of the table because she has no official rank, she presents a striking figure with her neatly waved steel gray hair, her blue eyes, and well-cut gowns—which, incidentally, she often gets other people to select for her because she is too busy herself.

Mrs. Scheider's long and strenuous service for Mrs. Roosevelt belies any contention that women cannot work together. The two met at State Democratic headquarters in New York. Eleven years ago Mrs. Scheider became Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary and has spent most of her waking hours with her since.

"Tommy" could write a book, too—about how it feels to take dictation in a moving automobile with the President's wife at the wheel; how to locate telegraph offices in all sorts of out of way places where one can be sure the President's wife's daily newspaper column will get through to New York; how to route to the right Government officials the 100,000 letters that are addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt each year.

In Washington, "Tommy" lives at a hotel two blocks from the White House where she can get away from the official hurly-burly even if it's not until late at night. When Mrs. Roosevelt goes to Hyde Park, she goes along and takes up residence in the four-room apartment Mrs. Roosevelt has made for her in one of the Hyde Park cottages.

Moving to Washington with the Roosevelts, Mrs. Scheider sacrificed her private life in New York City where she had lived for many years. She'd rather work for Mrs. Roosevelt than anything she knows. The President's wife, she says, has taught her "how to look at things."

Brusque and matter-of-fact in her actions and decisions, Mrs. Scheider gets a lot done in a short time. Her chief concern is to keep Mrs. Roosevelt from using her efforts ineffectively. Because she cares little for formal society, "Tommy" was glad when Mrs. Roosevelt decided to ask Mrs. Edith B. Helm to be social secretary at the White House. Mrs. Helm, the daughter of a naval officer and the widow of an Admiral, served the second Mrs. Woodrow Wilson in the same capacity. When the social season ends along in May she packs up and goes off to her farm in Illinois, returning in the fall to plan the schedule of White House entertaining, eagerly awaited by Washington society matrons. Then she supervises the issuance of invitations, keeps White House guest lists up to date and generally takes care of routine social matters for Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Roosevelts never stop to wonder about the etiquette of calling secretaries by their first names. Over in the Executive Offices there's Margaret ("Rabbit") Durand, who formerly worked for the Democratic National Committee chairman, James A. Farley; there are the Tully sisters, Grace and Paula, who help Miss LeHand with the President's files and dictation; Roberta Barrows, carried over from the Hoover Administration because she knew her job so well; Mary Eben, book cataloger and mail dispatcher, who mimics Mrs. Roosevelt so well that the President's wife calls on her to entertain friends; and "Hack"—Louise Hackmeister—the telephone operator whom the President brought along from New York because of her knack of chasing people all over the country by wire until she located them. A woman's voice at the White House end of the telephone is also an innovation of the Roosevelt Administration.

Women-at-Washington comes to you at least once a month on the Women's Page.

© Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Headed by Miss Marguerite LeHand ("Missy"), Personal Secretary to President Roosevelt, These Women Secretaries (Top Picture) Play an Important Part Behind the Scenes at the White House. They Hail From Five States. Front Row (Seated), Left to Right: Roberta Barrows, Secretary to Marvin McIntyre; Grace Tully, to Whom President Roosevelt Dictates His Speeches, State Papers, Etc.; Marguerite LeHand; Margaret Durand, Secretary to James Roosevelt; Mary Eben, Who Cares For and Catalogs the President's Personal Books and the White House Library. Back Row, Left to Right: Paula (Tully) Larabee Takes Care of the President's Personal Files and Looks Up Things; Toinette Bachelder, Assistant Secretary to Marvin McIntyre; Mabel Williams, Secretary to William Hassett; Katherine Gilligan, Assistant in James Roosevelt's Office; Prudence Shannon, Secretary to Mr. Early; Lucile Lewis Handles Much of the White House Mail, Routes It to Government Departments and Agencies When Necessary; Louise Hackmeister, Chief Operator of the White House Switchboard, and Lela Stiles, Who Assists Lucile Lewis. Lower Row: Left—Marguerite LeHand, Personal Secretary to President Roosevelt. Center—Malvina T. Scheider, Personal Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt. Right—Louise Hackmeister, Chief Operator of the White House Switchboard. It Is Said That "Miss Hack" Never Forgets a Voice.

Through the Editor's Window

The Deserted Pet

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This column today is one I wish I did not have to write. I wish no one ever had to write one on this subject. There is heartache in it that would make one turn away, if one could, to happier thoughts. But I cannot; for confiding animal creatures need what I must say, and you who read this may be able to help.

From now until cold weather, some of the people returning from their summer cottages or camps, or perhaps going off for vacations, leave their pet behind to shift for itself. Hard to believe, but, alas, this is a fact. Sometimes it is a dog, but usually the poor little thing is a cat. Perhaps a stray in the first place, it was given a home temporarily, and the family not thinking of themselves as owners, feel only that because of their temporary help the animal is just that much ahead.

♣ ♣ ♣

Compassionate organizations and individuals who concern themselves in the rescue work, can tell tales that would seem unbelievable to those who have never given the problem more than a passing thought. I will not sadden you with any of these stories of lonely, disillusioned little pets, trying in vain to wrest enough to eat from hunting or begging, growing thinner, facing appalling hardships and unkindnesses, driven from place to place, belonging to no one. The people who desert them are more often than not, simply thoughtless, absorbed in their own affairs, unimaginative. They don't mean to be cruel. "It's just a cat," they would say. "A cat can always get along." Or, if a dog, "Somebody will feed it."

Somebody may for a few days—intermittently, not steadily—then shut up the cottage and go back to the city also. Autumn and winter settle down upon the beach resort. Wilder grows the animal, and sharper the hardships. The family, busy again with home-town affairs, soon forgets the summer vacation and the little roamer left behind.

Or perhaps the family simply went away from home for a while, and left their cat outside to be fed by the neighbors. Returning, they find that kitty has apparently departed. It didn't come to be fed, the neighbors report. Casual inquiries up and down the street fail to produce the one-time pet that had been trained to look to its "folks" with complete confidence for daily rations. After a while all is forgotten; but one more animal has had to go back to the wild, at least for as long as feeding upon songbirds, chickens, and garbage will keep it barely alive, though always frightened and hungry.

We who feed the birds and love them, know, too, what dangers to them lurk in these stray cats who must hunt for a living. The solution is not to declare war on the animals. Permanent help must be given them. They must be captured and adopted, or else turned over to a compassionate organization that includes such rescues in its program of work. This, of course, is only a stop-gap, but it is a necessary one. There is an additional job to do, and it is to support and encourage educational work upon the type of human being who thoughtlessly leaves such a trail of suffering behind.

♣ ♣ ♣

I wish I could say that it is only the most unusual case, the emergency, that brings up such situations as are referred to in this column. This, however, is not so. That deep-hearted Boston organization, the Animal Rescue League, actually has to have an active branch of workers and volunteers in summer resorts up and down the shore each summer. Such is the need in one region alone, and that a region which gave birth to the American Humane Society. Those who know the compassionate work of the Orphans of the Storm, active around Chicago, know that the rescue of deserted pets is by no means a small item there. Until one becomes locally interested in helping deserted pets, one has no idea of the poignant and widespread need, in city, country, and resort in this land, and in many lands.

Whether or not we support financially one of the organizations in its work, we do it a service by reporting cases to it; furthermore, by being awake to the need and swift to help, we save from further suffering some disillusioned little animal. There is much that we can always do to rescue and help the creatures mankind has taught to be dependent upon him for food and shelter; but because the sharp need of the deserted pet is perhaps less well known than some other needs, I have written this. If it helps to bring into the world any expression of more kindness to animals, it has kept the faith.

A Wednesday Column.

A New Play Spot May Help Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children like variety, and often when they seem restless on a rainy day a new play spot may be arranged easily as a surprise for them. With a little planning and a few supplies kept on hand the play spot may be made quickly in cellar or attic, indoors or on the porch, or in a corner of a room where mother is working.

Instead of chairs, surprise the children with something different in seats such as oilcloth cushions or grass pads, using one for each child and an extra one for dolls or pets. These seats may be carried easily to any place and therefore change a dining room into a jungle to be explored, or a piazza into an Indian village. Flat cushions made from an old blanket, several thicknesses of old cloths covered with remnants of dresses or various kinds of paper will brighten an afternoon's play by their unusual and attractive appearance. It will not matter if they are somewhat tattered when playtime is over, for new covers may be pasted or basted on in a few minutes' time. These cushions even may be slipped into large paper bags or tied up like a package in wrappings of different colors.

Bright Pictures

Perhaps each child will like to decorate his own cover in an original design by pasting on it bright pictures or using crayons. Large pieces of colored cardboards also may be decorated or cut in various patterns and used for seats on lawn or floor. Small wooden boxes painted in bright colors with individual initials or names added make useful seats to be carried to any play spot.

Let the children have one or two small rugs for their very own, not as part of a room's furnishing, but for play when an ocean or a prairie is needed at once, a magic carpet or a raft. Linoleum rugs suitable for playtime may be bought very inexpensively and when not in use they may be rolled up and put away in a closet. A homemade rug to serve the same purpose is easily fashioned from an old blanket or heavy cloth.

Decorative Lapboard

A lapboard of some kind for each child will take the place of a table in cellar or yard and be prized because of its difference and adaptability. Perhaps daddy will make the boards out of thin wood planed and varnished, with a cutout semicircle in the center of one side so the board fits snugly in its owner's lap. Cardboard will make a useful lapboard if part of a thick suitbox is shaped properly; or several layers of thin pasteboard may be glued together. Cellophane provides a smooth top if drawn over a lapboard with its edges pasted underneath; and colored pictures protected with a coat of varnish make a pretty and efficient surface.

With gaily decorated seats, rugs, and lapboards made in convenient size, lightweight, and of easily renewed and refreshened material, the children may play and entertain happily in any season or place, arranging their own play spots to suit their own projects and activities.

Two Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I have received so many useful recipes from your page I would like to send two recipes which I have used many times and have given to many persons who have enjoyed them in my home.

Orange Sherbet

Mix the following in the order given:
1 cup orange juice
2 teaspoons lemon juice
Grated rind of 2 oranges
1 cup sugar (scant)
4 teaspoons lemon gelatin dissolved in
Hot water and allowed to cool after dissolving
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk. Place in electric refrigerator until it becomes mushy. Place in bowl and beat with Dover (rotary) egg beater. Add
½ cup whipped cream and return to refrigerator. Allow to remain one hour or until as hard as desirable. (Some people may like to add 1 cup whipped cream, but we do not like the sherbert so rich.)

Pecan Rice Balls

Heat
½ box puffed rice in hot oven until crispy. Heat oven until very hot and turn out light. Then place your rice in to crisp. Place in a saucepan the following ingredients
2 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons molasses
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup water. Stir well before placing over fire. Then cook without stirring until a small amount tried in ice water will become hard and brittle, or to 280°F. Place crispy rice in bowl and sprinkle with
Salt. Then add
1 cup nuts. Combine the nuts and rice so they are well mixed, pour the syrup over the nut and rice mixture and stir well so the syrup covers the rice. Quickly take small amounts of the mixture and press lightly to form balls. Wrap in oil paper and place in airtight container. These will be enjoyed by all.

(Mrs.) W. A. S., Florida

Keeping Them White

White Felt Hats

To clean white felt hats I rub the spot gently with a piece of sandpaper, until the hat becomes clean and soft.

(Mrs.) J. M. H., New York

Cleaning White Bags

I have found that the inexpensive washable white bags will clean nicely if ordinary cold cream is rubbed on them, and wiped off with a soft cloth.

(Mrs.) J. M. H., New York

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
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"Air Light" Case of Split Hide With Space for Suits, Shoes, Accessories, and Undergarments, Yet Light Enough to Carry Easily

Modern English Luggage, Smart, Efficient

By Dorothy A. Lovell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Walking round an exhibition of modern travel goods the other day, my thoughts went back to the time when, as a child, the family packed its boxes, with great effort and betook itself to the seaside for the annual holiday. I remember the hideous, unyielding trunks, the weighty bags, far too cumbersome and heavy for anyone to carry; and the footbath, filled with boots and shoes of every description, and enclosed in yards of hessian sewn together with a packing needle and string.

There was no such thing as motor traveling when we were young; no aeroplanes demanding featherweight cases; no pleasure cruises calling for hanging wardrobes. As these things came in, the old-fashioned luggage went out, and today modern designers—specialists in their own line—are producing goods, strong, yet light in weight, compact, smart, and essentially accommodating.

Natural Tones

The exhibition in which I found myself, organized by the United Tanners' Federation, was showing leather goods only, made exclusively from split hides, and remarkably light in weight. They were in various colorings, the favorite being the natural, cream tone of raw hide. There were kit-bags of new, softened raw hide, hand-polished with cellulose not only to produce a delightfully glossy finish but also to give protection against weather; soft, unframed leather cases with zipped lids for air travel; new Gladstone bags, as different from the ungainly old type as chalk from cheese, beautifully fitted to hold all kinds of articles, and provided with zip fastenings.

Special locks of untarnishable bronzed copper and chromium plate added to the attractiveness of the raw hide, and a new patent fastener—"Ralok"—gave interest to the latest cases. This fastener, which is replacing the long popular zip, works on two fine metal rails, running along the edges of the case, and joined with a metal tab which is carried over the shoulders of the rails to lock and drops down in a second to open. There was a set of "special purpose" luggage designed exclusively for shoes, for hats, and for blouses; "sports" luggage containing besides pockets and grips for tennis racquets, ample space for a change of clothing; wardrobe trunks of all descriptions and sizes, and minute dressing cases, no larger than an ordinary book, fitted with toilet sets and mirror.

Among the air-light luggage, designed to keep within the free luggage allowance on European air routes, was a wardrobe trunk of raw hide weighing 22 pounds, with space for hanging dresses, and compartments for shoes, underwear and accessories. It is estimated that four lightweight day frocks, two dinner frocks, a pullover, cardigan and linen thread jumper; two silk shirts, bathing suits, cap, and shoes; scarves, gloves, sunshade; silk dressing gown, night wear, underclothes; four rolled up hats, and five pairs of shoes, can be packed into this case without exceeding the allowance of 33 pounds.

A particularly useful flat case, which could be easily carried by hand, contained space for four frocks in the lid with elastic grips to hold them in place, as well as specially fitted compartments for gloves, shoes, and a favorite book. There was also an over-tray for night wear. Another case, provided with a set of dress hangers, on a metal frame, had a hook at the back enabling the case to hang up anywhere, thus obviating the need for unpacking. The frocks are folded, towards the hem, over a loose bar which is then carried up and attached to small brackets at the top of the case. Two silk covered elastic grips and a couple of firm side flaps prevent any movement.

Knitters Not Forgotten

There are all sorts of ingenious arrangements and patent devices to make traveling as easy as possible and to insure that garments remain fresh. A soft leather utility case, zipped all round the edges to enable it to lie completely flat when open, contains everything for the toilet as well as a useful additional outside pocket. Another hand case, with padded floor and plenty of packing space, is fitted with cotton reels strung on patent metal rods running along two sides, and full sewing equipment, including knitting needles, inside the lid.

Holiday Case Containing Room for a Complete Wardrobe, With Fitted Sections for Shoes and Other Wearing Apparel

FTC's New Shrinkage Rules Hailed By Advocates of Clear Labeling

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consumers' victory in their fight on mislabeling of pre-shrunk cotton fabrics was hailed by leaders of the American Home Economics Association at their recent national convention here, after reading the new shrinkage rules promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission and made effective immediately.

"The new rules will enable consumers to judge the relative shrinkage qualities of woven cotton yard goods for the first time," declared Mrs. Pauline Berry Mack, Director of Home Economics Research at Pennsylvania State College and Chairman of Consumer Education and Standardization of the Textile Division of the American Home Economics Association.

"Instead of being bewildered by labels describing shrinkage in vague terms," said Mrs. Mack "consumers now will be able to patronize producers whose product offers the greatest freedom from shrinkage. This is a great victory for consumers and the A. H. E. A. who have been leaders in the fight for accurate labeling."

Miss Henrietta Thompson, head of the Clothing and Textiles Department of the University of Alabama, asserted that store buyers have been ignoring consumers' demands for garments with a permanent fit. "Now consumers will be able to bring effective pressure to bear on retailers because accurate labeling will enable the consumer to know exactly what she is getting," Miss Thompson declared.

"The consumer deserves the right to know what she is buying," stated Miss Mary Anna Grimes, Textile and Clothing Specialist of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. "The Federal Trade Commission's rules should put an end to the vague labeling which has made millions of consumers think they were buying pre-shrunk garments only to find that the garments shrank so much they could not be worn. Now the consumer will be able to rely on accurate labels pertaining to shrinkage and thus benefit from scientific methods which assure permanent fit."

"The Federal Trade Commission's rules requiring the proper labeling of pre-shrunk cotton fabrics is a vitally important victory in the consumers' fight for the right to know what they are buying—a fight which the American Home Economics Association has been leading for many years," declared Lillian Locke, chairman of the Textile Section of the Association.

Jelly Time Is Here!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have found this a never-failing way to test when jelly is done. Dip a silver fork into the boiling jelly, and if it fills in between all the tines, the jelly is done. If not, cook a little longer, or wait until it fills in between the tines.

An easy way to handle jelly bags is to sew a large embroidery hoop in the top of the bag and sew two strong loops on either side. A rod may then be put through the loops for convenient hanging.

(Mrs) H. P. J., Idaho

♣ ♣ ♣

To Seal Jelly Glasses

I cut pieces of cloth the right size to cover the glasses. Then I dip each into melted paraffin and cover jelly, pressing well all around glass while hot.

(Miss) N. W., Lousiana

Summer Kinks

Hot Weather Thoughts

Little helpful thoughts to make hot weather more enjoyable are a boon to all. I have found that placing a spigot thermos jug of fresh cold water daily on a low table (where it may be easily reached by the children) gives the little folks access to a refreshing drink at any time, and also helps during the day to alleviate the task of making ice water at mealtime.

(Mrs.) R. A. O., Illinois

For the Porch

Odd-shaped glass containers from jellies, pickles, etc., may be painted lettuce green, and used effectively with nearly any flower combination for porch "vases." If your porch is gay and bright, black enameled containers are also good.

Mrs. R. A. O., Illinois

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Pressure Heavy on the Bees as They Struggle to Regain Fifth Place—Yachting

Jim Turner Is Scheduled To Face Hubbell Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Carl Hubbell scheduled to pitch the series final for the Giants tomorrow, and Cliff Melton working today, the pressure rests heavily on the Bees as they struggle to regain fifth place in the National League. When Danny MacFayden was beaten yesterday, the locals yielded the second division leadership to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Hubbell was knocked out of the box by the Pirates on Sunday. Unless Manager Bill Terry decides to give his ace an extra day of rest, Hub will be in there throwing his screwball at the Bees in the concluding contest of the Allston series. Jim Turner is ready to oppose the great left-hander, and should give him a battle. The last time out, Jim blanked the Chicago Cubs with five hits.

Giants Err Afield

The Bees have nobody but themselves to blame for yesterday's setback. The Giants made four errors and did their best to kick the game away. In the middle of one rally, Mel Ott failed to tag a runner coming into third base. This fifth misplay fails to appear in the box score, although it helps to emphasize the brand of ball exhibited by the once-invincible Terrymen.

Twice the Bees had runners on third, with no one out, and could not score. Stupid judgment on the part of the runners and board of strategy cost Danny MacFayden his eleventh win of the season, as the 5-to-4 final score indicates.

It was MacFayden's first defeat of the year at National League Field. He had won eight straight there, aided by the slow infield and distant fences. In succession he took the Phillies on three hits, the Cardinals and Reds each on seven, the Giants on three, the Cubs on five, the Reds again on five, the Cards for the second time on eight and the Pirates on 12.

A Local Boy

Probably few realize the greatness of MacFayden's record here in Boston. In the first place, local boys who make good in the big leagues are as scarce as no-hitters. But Danny came out of Somerville high school and is enjoying his thirteenth season in fast company.

Lacking the color of a Dizzy Dean or Johnny Allen, the Deacon is nevertheless a master at fooling batters. Armed with excellent control—his most effective weapon—the veteran rarely gives the fellow at the plate a fat pitch. And remember, success with the Bees came after he was labeled "finish" by the Yankees and Cincinnati.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Walsh, the young Bee infielder from Brookline, has developed into a problem child. Although his knee gives him no further trouble, Joe made so many excuses in efforts to keep out of the Hartford lineup, the club suspended him.

♪ ♪ ♪

The former Brookline high star should be a big leaguer, but his disposition, apparently, is holding him back.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees play five games in three days with the Dodgers, beginning Friday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mel Ott, third baseman of the Giants, has hit safely in 18 straight games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dick Coffman, Terry's ace relief artist, has walked out of the bull pen 33 times this season.

Bees Buy Shortstop From Kansas City

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced this afternoon the purchase of Edward Miller, young shortstop, from the Kansas City club of the American Association. The newcomer will report to the Bees next spring at Bradenton.

In exchange, the local club turns over Gilly English, third baseman; Catcher Johnny Riddle, who is already with Kansas City; two players to be named later, and a bundle of cash. In the first 104 association games this season, Miller made 114 base hits for a .290 average.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Last	P.C.
New York	62	32	.660
Cleveland	56	36	.609
Boston	55	38	.591
Washington	52	49	.515
Detroit	49	51	.490
Chicago	39	50	.438
Philadelphia	34	59	.366
St. Louis	32	64	.333

Results Aug. 9

Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Washington 4, New York 2.
Boston 16, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	62	35	.639
New York	57	43	.570
Chicago	55	44	.556
Cincinnati	54	45	.545
Brooklyn	47	52	.475
Boston	45	51	.469
St. Louis	42	56	.429
Philadelphia	30	66	.313

Results Aug. 9

Pittsburgh 1, St. Louis 0.
New York 5, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 0.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(First Three in Each League)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Lombardi	Reds	83	306	36	108	.353
Foxx	Red Sox	93	354	85	124	.350
Travis	Senators	96	372	68	130	.349
Averill	Indians	92	330	73	113	.342
Vaughan	Pirates	98	364	59	121	.332
Medwick	Cardinals	94	362	59	126	.330

Northcott Scores Ace

WINNIPEG, Aug. 10 (CP)—Lorne Northcott, Montreal Maroons forward in the National Hockey League, yesterday shot a hole-in-one at the fourth hole of the Elmhurst Golf Club course. The ace helped Northcott return with a 71 for the 18 holes, the lowest score he has ever registered.

Kaufman

Lightweight FELTS

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also Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Dallas, Birmingham, Syracuse, Rochester, Providence, Hartford, Union City

Cecil Travis Is After American Batting Crown

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Everybody is talking about Jimmy Foxx and Earl Averill as candidates for the American League batting honors for 1938, but what about quiet Cecil Travis?

Clark Griffith, bushy-browed president of the Washington Senators, believes his Georgia shortstop can turn the trick this season.

"Look where he is today," said Griffith. "He's seven points ahead of Averill and just one point behind Foxx, who is leading the league. Travis is hitting .349, which is quite a bit of hitting.

Travis never has batted less than .300 in any league, and that includes four years in the majors.

Griffith well remembers the day Young Travis, then 20 years old, broke into the Washington line-up. There was a lot of laughter as the knock-kneed country boy timidly approached the plate.

He hit the ball to left field for a single. A left-hander is not supposed to hit to left field, but to right field.

"Handle hit," the skeptics muttered.

The second time up, Travis hit another single to left field.

"Luck," scoffed the doubters.

But they changed their tune when Travis hit five straight singles to left field.

If Travis has any fault as a ball player, it is that he is too retiring. He is such a personification of the bashful bumpkin, that Griffith once offered him a bonus if he would get into a row. But it did not work. Travis just kept on in his quiet way, hitting .300-plus.

Conn. Trapshoot This Week-End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 10—Trapshooters from all parts of Connecticut and neighboring states, will meet at the Remington Gun Club, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 13-14, to compete for shotgun titles, trophies and cash awards in the annual state championship tournament.

The Connecticut trapshooting association has arranged an attractive program for the state's gun-pointing enthusiasts and a large gathering is expected.

A year ago it was M. D. Clark of Woodbury, who won state championship honors with the exceptional score of 197 out of 200. Clark will be on hand to defend his title, as well as seeking to qualify once more for the Champion of Champions' race, one of the feature events at the annual Grand American trapshooting classic at Vandalia, Ohio.

This event, open only to state title holders, was won last year by Hale Jones, of Wood River, Ill. The Grand American tourney is scheduled this year Aug. 22 to 26.

In addition to Clark, many other trap stars, including many of national ranking, are expected to gather at the famous grounds of the Remington Gun Club, located on the Sound at Stratford.

Clyde B. Wells, of Bridgeport, present national professional singles champion, will be among the entrants. Others expected include W. C. "Bill" Capewell, former amateur champion, 1935-1936; James E. Burns, former all-around champion, Andy Smith, A. L. French, Jr., George Pistey, Rudy Pistey, W. H. Cairns and Roy Mason.

Entries have been received from gunners in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, and New Hampshire.

Cochrane Paid $126,000

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (AP)—The management of the Detroit Tigers broke a precedent of 88 years standing, the time the club has been in the American League, by publicly announcing the salary it had paid one of its employees.

Issued without comment by Walter O. Briggs, Jr., Treasurer and son of owner Walter O. Briggs, a statement disclosed that Gordon Stanley (Mickey) Cochrane, deposed manager, had earned $126,000 in the last three years.

According to the figures, which Briggs said were from officially audited records, Cochrane was paid $45,000 for 1936, the same amount for 1937, and $36,000 for 1938.

Toronto Beat Brooklyn

TORONTO, Aug. 10 (CP)—A Toronto and District Cricket Council eleven defeated a touring Brooklyn, N. Y., team in its first match in Canada. The Council team compiled 184 runs for seven wickets against Brooklyn's 166.

Where Races Are Often Won and Lost

By a Staff Photographer

Corinthian Y. C. Float

The floats at Marblehead have been busy places during this Race Week. There hasn't been any torn rigging replaced here, as is sometimes the case at Marblehead. Light air tuning has been the order, and here Dave Thurlow with his Indian Class dory, Ketchumadoggie, is preparing for the "white ash" conditions.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Cronin Sets Torrid Pace for Red Sox

Manager of the American League's most potent offense, Joe Cronin is currently setting a blistering pace for his team mates. The Boston Red Sox chieftain has hit in 17 of the last 18 games and collected 16 in his most recent 33 trips to the plate.

Since the start of the Cleveland series, Cronin has been powdering rival pitchers. Over the 16-out-of-33 stretch, which averages .485, Joe has driven in 15 runs and scored six times himself. In two games at Detroit the skipper produced a homer, double and four singles, batting across the amazing total of 10 runs.

Joe Cronin

Trailing Foxx

Cronin's seasonal average this morning was an unofficial .330. He still trails his first baseman, Jimmy Foxx, by 20 points, but may catch him before the Red Sox return to Fenway Park. Foxx has slackened his pace during the past week, yielding his major league leadership to Cincinnati's Ernie Lombardi. However, Jim still tops the American League.

The Red Sox must have established some sort of record yesterday in beating the Philadelphia Athletics and moving closer to second place in the American pennant race. Rendered helpless during the first six innings, the Bostonians produced the remarkable total of 14 hits and 16 runs during the last three.

Nelson Potter, pitching for the A's, delivered no-reach ball until the first of the seventh. Shibe Park had visions of a no-hit game—possibly a perfect game, with no man reaching first base. But those thoughts were quickly forgotten.

Stage Late Rally

Swinging the same bats that have given them the American League team batting leadership, the Red Sox scored seven runs in the seventh, three in the eighth and six in the ninth. Everybody made at least one hit. Cramer, Vosmik, Cronin, Tabor and Peacock had two. One of Tabor's was a home run with the bases loaded, his initial four-bagger in the majors. The rookie third baseman batted across five runs for the day.

The veteran Bill Harris, recently purchased from Buffalo, scattered 10 Philadelphia hits in gaining his first victory in a Red Sox uniform.

As the Yankees were beaten by the Washington Senators, on the six-hit pitching of young Ken Chase, and the Cleveland Indians split a double-header with the St. Louis Browns, that one-sided triumph over the A's enabled the Red Sox to gain valuable ground in the upper half of the circuit. This morning they were only 1½ games behind the second-place Indians. Six and a half, however, separated them from the Yanks.

The Pittsburgh Pirates clung to their 6½-game advantage over the National League field yesterday when Russ Bauers blanked the Cardinals on a pair of hits. At the same time, the Giants were beating the Boston Bees and the Cubs—with Larry French on the mound—were shutting out the Cincinnati Reds.

The Brooklyn Dodgers took over fifth place by scoring over the Phillies. The Bees dropped to sixth.

Leemans Signed

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Tuffy Leemans has forwarded his signed contract to the New York Football Giants. With Leemans, the league's leading ground gainer in 1936, the Giants now have all their 25 veteran players under contract.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Jessie Owens decided to return money paid him as "honorary page" of Ohio State legislature because of question of its effect upon his amateur status.

Five Years Ago

Johnny Farrell eliminated defending champion Olin Dutra, 1 up, in P. G. A. golf tournament.

Patty Berg Is Sporting Margin Of Seven Strokes

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—It was Patty Berg of Minneapolis by seven strokes as the field in the women's western golf derby headed into the final 36 holes today.

The chunky, freckle-faced Minnesota star, with a 36-hole total of 151 strokes, was seven shots ahead of her closest rival, Ellamae Williams of Chicago, at the halfway mark of the longest medal play tournament sanctioned for women in this country. Ten strokes off the blistering pace was Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., who for the last three years won the event while Miss Berg finished in second place.

The Minneapolis star carded a 37-41—78 yesterday, a two-under par performance, which bulwarked her sensational first-round score of 73, a tournament record. Miss Williams added an even par 80 to her first round of 78. In third place at 159 strokes was Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, with a 79 yesterday, and at 160 was an Iowa shotmaker, Edith Estabrooks of Dubuque, who turned in a one over par 81.

Miss Miley, whose winning total of 309 strokes last year set a tourney record, had an 81 yesterday for a 161 total, the same aggregate as that held by Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, who had a 79 on her second round. Mrs. H. Austin Pardue of Minneapolis was well up among the leaders with a two-day total of 164, as was Dorothy Traung of San Francisco with 165.

Eighteen holes were on today's program, with another 18 holes winding up play tomorrow.

Sporting Around the Hub

It's not news when 10,000 baseball fans turn out at National League Field to watch the Bees perform, but it is news when 10,000 youngsters ranging from eight to 18 years of age, turn out on a warm summer morning to watch a group of boys compete in a pitching contest. The Boston Park Department wound up its finals in the pitching contest yesterday morning with Joe Cusick of the Allston Squires and Bill Powers of the Powers Club, East Boston, winning Class C and D high honors respectively. The Park Department certainly is to be congratulated upon its success in holding the interest of 10,000 youngsters, especially when the old swimming hole is calling.

♪ ♪ ♪

The old adage "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again," is one which John Shimkonis, golf pro at the Andover Country Club, thoroughly believes in today. For the past eight years he has been threatening to break the course record and not until yesterday was he able to carry out his threat. Playing in a foursome with George Davis, Charles Brown, and George Berman Shimkonis carded an individual score of 67 for the 18 holes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Little and Foxy Flumere, two of Northeastern's star athletes, certainly love their school—and their football. With all of the rest of the school on summer vacation, Bill and Foxy are still hanging around—or better, working around. Northeastern is moving into its new quarters and Bill and Foxy are engaged in moving the furniture. The job serves two purposes. It gives them work for the summer and keeps them in shape for the grid season—which by the way, isn't so far away.

♪ ♪ ♪

The popular Essex County Club four-ball tournament was under way today with a fair sized field competing. Many prominent local golfers were entered in the tournament and some very low scores are expected to be carded.

♪ ♪ ♪

The top notch junior golfers of Massachusetts have displayed some good golf during the first few days of the second annual Cape Cod junior invitation tournament now entering the semifinal round at Wianno. Several of the local juniors, however, ran into trouble and were forced to the sidelines. Gordon Stott, Tufts College star, who won the medal honors, bowed yesterday to Ellis Gates, of Brae Burn, 3 and 2. Joseph Monahan, Jr., of Sandy Burr, lost to Jimmy MacColl, of Wianno. Manton Cotton, Dartmouth ace, defeated Carl Adams, of Sandy Burr, 5 and 4, and retained a strong hold on his title.

McMillin's Stars To Gather Friday

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Coach Alvin "Bo" McMillin of Indiana University and most of the 1937 college stars of the nation will make up the combination the professional Washington Redskins must outclass to win the fifth annual charity football game on the night of Aug. 31 at Soldier Field.

McMillin, recognized for his "five-man backfield," became the head coach of the all stars after a record-breaking poll conducted by the Chicago Tribune and 150 associated newspapers. A total of 16,451,409 first-place votes were cast and McMillin drew 4,982,478. His total points reached 17,293,669.

The four coaches who will assist McMillin, and their total points, are Harry Kipke, former Michigan coach, 15,416,435; Raymond (Ducky) Pond, Yale, 7,765,492; Elmer Layden, Notre Dame, 5,925,217, and A. J. Robertson, Bradley Tech, 2,867,410.

They will meet their squad of 67 gridders Friday at Northwestern University. Then wil begin a 19-day training period. McMillin said today he had already begun plans for stopping the Redskins and their Sammy Baugh.

Previous all star coaches were Noble Kizer, Purdue, 1934; Frank Thomas, Alabama, 1935; Bernie Bierman, Minnesota, 1936, and Charles Dorais, Detroit, 1937.

Japan May Claim Record

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Japan was prepared to enter a claim to the world's 1,500-meter free-style swimming record today.

Tomikatsu Amane, youthful Nippon University athlete, covered the distance in 18m., 58.8s., in qualifying for the all-Japan championships. The listed record of 19:07.2 was set by Arne Borg of Sweden at Bologna, Italy, in 1927.

"Nothing Definite," Gorman

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 10 (CP)—"There is nothing definite," Tommy Gorman, manager and coach of Montreal Maroons said yesterday commenting on reports the National Hockey League Club would be sold or transferred from Montreal to either Cleveland or St. Louis. Gorman admitted the management of the club had been approached by three or four interests but would not comment further.

Lack of Wind, Small Fleet So Far at Marblehead

By Wendell Adams Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 10—Two questions were prevalent in the minds of many at this port today as the Boston Yacht Club took over the mid-week racing sheets of this year's annual Marblehead Race Week.

The first concerned the lack of breeze that has keel-hauled racing activity at the Head so far this week, and, the second involves the fleet itself, and its failure to break records in the number of boats starting.

It is possible that the two questions tie together and form one answer, but it is not probable. Light days are the ones that attract the huge fleets, and the heavier winds keep the would-be record breakers at anchor.

Conditions Change

As a matter of fact, the early part of every afternoon during this race week has found good breezes, although a bit light. Instead of becoming stronger, however, the whisperings decided against the "hoping" racers and dropped altogether.

Early morning the general weather conditions have seemingly forecasted good racing conditions for the afternoon, but for some reason or other, the conditions change.

The Snipes and Winabouts classes have been the disappointment of this year's race week. After starting 40 in an interclub brush at the Squantum Yacht Club two weeks ago, it was expected that here the class would even exceed the Squantum mark and might surpass 50.

The Winabouts have also caused concern, for after regularly racing in the 30s during Quincy Bay Race Week, the class has not reached 20 yet. With at least 15 boats missing in both of these classes, Marblehead yacht clubs cannot hope to better last year's high mark of 436.

Indians Leading Class

The Indians as usual are the leading class of the week. Fairly consistent with starters numbering around 32, the class has caused the most comment in its "crash-bang" starting line tactics. With only one end of the line preferable for starting honors, each day the fleet has attempted to secure that one perfect position. Naturally, the result is beautiful to watch, but not so beautiful for those hardy skippers and crews in the jam.

♪ ♪ ♪

Still No 'Head Winds: Yesterday, a short squall piped the day's activities near the close of the afternoon's racing, and then left in its wake, the prevailing calms. . . . Spectators were drenched, but the crews prepared, as oilskins were brought out of the lockers.

♪ ♪ ♪

B. Devereux Barker's Good Hope was second to W. N. Rothschild's Avanti in the Cruising Class, but won the Eastern trophy, the series ending yesterday. . . . Nancy Leiter also picked up a second in the Eights and took the series. . . . John Lawrence made it two straight in the Thirty Squares for first in the Squeaks. . . . Stan Ogilvie's Jay won the International Star class trophy, his second yesterday doing the trick. Ogilvie hails from Western Long Island Sound.

♪ ♪ ♪

Paul McCoombs finally crashed through with a Race Week win in his Indian Class interclub leader, Kickapoo; but Jimmy Bonney, after relinquishing his lead on the homeward leg, finished third, and won the Eastern trophy. . . . Bonney's two seconds and a third were more than sufficient for the championship.

Philadelphia Club Wins

HALIFAX, Aug. 10 (CP)—Philadelphia Cricket Club won the second game of their Nova Scotia tour yesterday, running up 304 runs for five wickets declared while Halifax Wanderers were dismissed for 93.

The match was played for the most part in a slight drizzle that made pitch and ball slippery. Batting first and led by M. J. Davies and M. Hartzog, who played beautiful cricket, the Philadelphia eleven declared after they had scored 304 for five. Davies scored 130 and Hartzog 112.

A strong Wanderers side were absolutely skittled out by Swallow who took six wickets for 25 runs. G. M. Aitkins with 51 was the only Halifax batsman to fathom Swallow's style.

Kay Stammers Is Center Of Net Interest

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—Kay Stammers, the English girl known to tennis crowds as much for her beauty as for her ability to wield a racket, became the center of interest today as the Eastern grass court championships moved into their fifth day, far behind schedule.

There still was considerable excitement, however, about yesterday's unexpected elimination of Sidney Wood, the former Davis Cup star, by Leonard Hartman of New York.

Wood, making a fine comeback this year, yielded to the unseeded New Yorker by 6—4, 2—6, 8—6. The slippery court apparently gave Wood trouble and he may still have been feeling the effects of last week's hard schedule at Southampton, where he was runner-up to Bobby Riggs.

Eliminates Wood

The defeat virtually eliminated Wood from consideration for the second Davis Cup singles berth and made the field clearer for Riggs, who coasted through his first-round match to beat Chester Murphy of Chicago, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

Miss Stammers, who is planning a serious bid for the national singles crown, won last year by the former Anita Lizana, heads the seeded list for the women's doubles tourney here, which was to get under way today. She is paired with Margot Lumb.

Kay's career this year has been erratic, her greatest triumph coming in the Wightman Cup matches when she beat Alice Marble. Left handed and hard-hitting, she plays the kind of game the galleries like. Miss Lumb, former United States squash racquets champion, is another hard hitter.

Favorites Advance

Except for Wood, all the singles favorites came through yesterday's matches. Mako, in his first start, routed John Foreman of Chapel Hill, N. C., 6—1, 6—2. Frank Parker and Wilmer Allison, both on the seeded list, finished off Monday's interrupted matches, while Hunt and Charles Hare, the former British Davis Cupper, also came through.

Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. John Van Ryn reached the third round of women's singles while Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, Calif., conquered Margaret Osborne of San Francisco in the feature match to reach the quarter-finals.

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The Home Forum

In Search of Maine

FOR a long time, my neighbor Lee and I had wondered about Maine. Jim Kibbee had been born there and, like all Down-Easters, this lank, gray-headed neighbor of ours was something of an alien in our town. It was seldom that we dropped in at the brown house, halfway up the hill, without hearing of Maine. There would be that chuckle, that deepening of the sun wrinkles about Jim's eyes, then: "Now you take down the Harbor."

Jim and Jen Kibbee had left the Harbor nearly half a century since, but to them it was still home. There the crystal snow lay deeper, purer; in sequoia-like grandeur spruce and pine came to the water's edge; and the clustered white houses, and the dories, and the bearded brown ledges swam in a golden haze. True, they had gone back there, a half-dozen years ago, and had returned to Jaalam with the golden vision dimmed. Change had been busy, down the Harbor as elsewhere. But that had passed; their island valley of Avilion again glowed in sunset purple and rose. Their inevitable mention of Maine brought an interchange of glances, a wink from Lee. "Down the Harbor" became a catchword with us.

* * *

LIKE MANY OLDER folk, Jim had certain stock stories. Strawberry time always reminded Jim of Bunker's Island and the wild berries there; one gathered that they grew big as tennis balls and scented the sea for miles about. And there were fish stories, and tales of barn raisings, and the yarn about Cap'n Holbrook's oxen and their moving the old schoolhouse at the Corners that we heard again and again. Lee developed a theory. There must be something in the Maine air, brewed in subtle alchemy from spruce woods at dawn, blueberry pastures at breathless midday, cool seaweed scenting the sunset air—an elixir that made this world a place of marvel. And I thought I knew how the dawn-myths had grown; here were the tales of Troy Town and the sagas of Norseland in the making. Or—was there something more? Lee looked at me; I looked back.

Lee said casually: "We might run down for a day or two; take Jim along. It'd please the old boy."

I thought Jim would like it, and he did. "Boys-oh-boys, I'll show you something!" Purely as an afterthought we added Lucius, Lee's son, to the party—or, after the fashion of twelve-year-olds, Lucky added himself—and set out before sunrise of a July morning. All journeys should be begun at dawn. There is a sense of adventure in the very hour; every dip of the empty road is a well of perfume, and there is a new sunrise on every hill. The miles fled; the slow-waking towns passed. At Kittery, Lee mocked: "Here she is, Jim. Smell that difference?" and through York and Wells Jim Kibbee explained that Route One wasn't Maine. Portland, too, was a sort of spill-over from Massachusetts; Bath was better, but only at Wiscasset did you begin to get the real savor. And at Damariscotta we turned more easterly, drove more slowly. Now Jim knew all this, knew each broad farmland, and the quick hills green with pointed spruce, each small pond and stream. This was Maine, now.

"You boys'll see something," he promised.

And we did.

* * *

THERE WAS PEMAQUID POINT, and the pale amethyst sea banded with violet and apple-green, and the gray ledges warm under your hand. You smelled the cool sea, the thick turf, the firs and spruce. Two men whitewashed the shaft of the light; Jim leaned against their withe basket and drawled comments; they swung languid brushes and drawled answers. The sunlight shifted and changed, and the wrinkled sea changed with it. Jim said: "Quiet now. But in a nor-easter she piles in here, I tell you." They spoke of wrecks, of fog-bound days when the long rollers came in from the mystery beyond, endlessly swinging their sledges until the Point shook. This was Maine—the resistant shore, the tireless sea.

* * *

THERE WAS CURTIS'S farm. You followed a brook inland from the cove, and in a half-mile the sea scent was lost in the sweet, heady smell of stacked pine boards. The great piles filled the old orchard, across the road; their scent drowned even that of the honey locusts overhanging this small white house, almost conquered the breath of hay from the broad mowing. Curtis was neat, with clever brown hands and quick, dark eyes; he and tall Jim talked interminably of crops, of old days, of the mill slicing up the pine cut last winter on the far hill. He figured to stack a quarter million feet, before they called quits. Funny, wasn't it? His father had cut oak there, freighted a schooner at the cove. Jim remembered that. Now 'twas all pine. Another generation and it'd be oak again. Lee talked cows and corn; I drank from the chain-bucket well; Lucky threw sticks and Curtis's gold and white collie retrieved them. A thick, dark man came from the piled lumber, coat and water bottle slung over shoulder, passed through the yard. Curtis nodded: "Hi, Charley," and added casually to Lucky, "Indian. Best woodman in miles." Lucky stared, round-eyed. And this, too, was Maine.

* * *

SO WAS THE cove. We had raced a shower, rolling down from inland, had beached the dory barely ahead of the white wall of sweet rain. Now it drifted seaward; and in the cove, almost within touch, a rainbow was born. Jim said drowsily: "Lobster pot at both ends," and Lucky giggled, asked: "You s'pose Charley's people caught lobsters here, once?"

"Why, I guess. That flat opposite was their summer camp, they claim. Fresh water from the brook, the ridge for shelter against easterlies, good clamming in the upper cove at low tide. You heard of Samoset, and how he walked in on the folks at Plymouth?" Lucky nodded, and Jim said: "His land, here. He gave the first deed to all this. Fact. They claim John Cabot was at Monhegan, off shore there, in 1498. I do'know. But Champlain was by here in 1605, and found settlements here, and Cap'n John Smith spent Christmas Day of 1614 at Christmas Cove. Shucks, now!" He yawned comfortably. "You Massachusetts folks didn't show up till all the real pioneering was done and finished with."

* * *

AND HERE AGAIN was Maine. Still fresh, still unspoiled, you saw what these men of the earliest America had seen; Norumbega, the golden city, might even yet lie about the next wooded point.

And the Harbor was Maine. Gulls rode the secret ramps of air, wheeling, peering above the quiet water, the brown nets drying, the weathered fish houses on stilts. Brown men in peaked caps sculled blunt-bowed punts, came in from the far hidden ledges with silver pollock and hake and cod. Their quiet voices echoed the small lipping of cold, bright water; there was the creak of gulls and the windlass creaking; now and again and now the bell-buoy spoke of the sea. An opalescent fog drifted in over the pointed trees, and you smelled the sea, the harbor, tasted the clean salt air that touched your hands with cool, wet fingers. The sun was a golden ball, to be stared at unwinking. Ripples ran before the changing wind, and all the moored boats swung in ordered formation. Over the sand, the buried ledges, drifted the blunt shadows of flounders, the inquisitive schools of cunners coming in with the tide. Then the sun was warm on your neck, the cool greenish water shot with wavering silver-green shafts of light. And there, I think, was Maine at its best. You couldn't say it. You felt it.

* * *

BUT OF COURSE we tried, coming homeward, to reduce it to words. We remembered this, recalled that as the fields painted with wild flowers flowed past in sheets of mingled gold and crimson and white. Lee said soberly: "A hard place to get a living, Jim," and Jim agreed. That was Maine, too. I knew it also. My grandfather and great-uncles had left; Jim and his brothers had scattered from the Harbor; the world was full of folk who had left Maine—but had left part of their hearts behind. But perhaps Lucky said it best.

"Like to live there, Luck?" asked Lee. And as this twelve-year-old nodded his tousled blonde head, Lee persisted: "Better'n Jaalam?"

"Sure!" Instantly, without question, Lucky discarded all that his twelve years had known. "Could we, Dad?"

That's it, perhaps. If we were all in untroubled boyhood, we'd answer the same. Do you remember that old saying—that every man has two countries, his own and France? I'd amend that. We all have two towns we love, our own and one in Maine, with the changing and changeless sea at the dooryard. Now you take down the Harbor—.

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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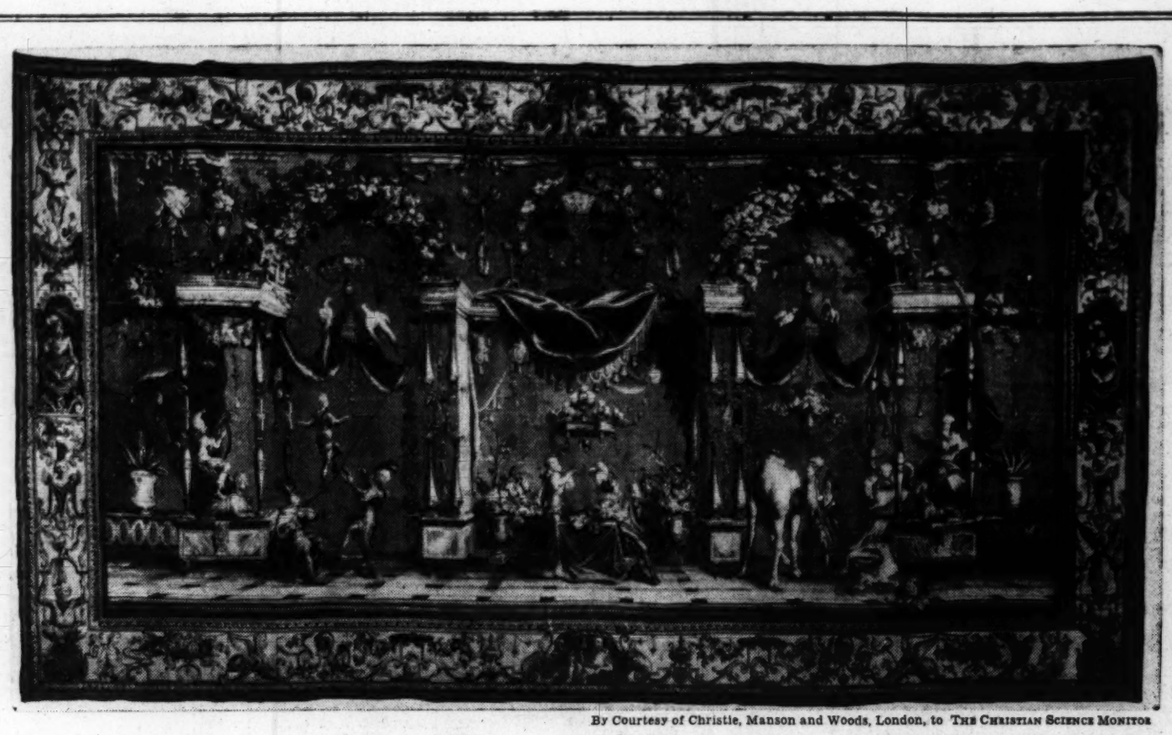
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



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ONE OF THE SET OF FIVE BEAUVAIS TAPESTRIES, KNOWN AS THE ITALIAN GROTESQUES: *Woven by Philippe Behagle, After the Designs of Jean Baptiste Bérain—c. 1700*

THE Royal Manufactory of Tapestry at Beauvais, unlike the others in France which were encouraged by Louis XIV, was a new enterprise, established by letters patent in 1664, when the monopoly was given to a merchant of the name of Hinart. This first experiment was not a success, but in 1684 Philippe Behagle was appointed director and managed the factory with great skill until 1704. Afterwards the fortunes of the business declined until the arrival in 1726 of Oudry—the gifted painter who went to Beauvais as designer and remained to administer the whole enterprise.

The above tapestry is one of an important set which dates from the last years of the life of Behagle, and represents in a singularly delightful manner the agreeable fantasies of the period. One can easily smile at the "grand manner," cultivated by all artists during the long reign of Louis XIV; but there is no gainsaying its effectiveness when it is applied to designs on a large scale—(this tapestry is nine feet in height by seventeen feet three inches in width)—and the range of coloring is extraordinarily effective, mostly strong reds, blues, creams and yellows.

The eighteenth century tapestries inspired by Oudry, charming though they are, cannot really be compared with the earlier work carried out under Behagle to the designs of Bérain; and for this reason—Bérain was a decorator and thought in terms of tapestry, whereas Oudry was a painter and expected the workman to *imitate* painting. The difference may seem slight, but it is nonetheless important—wool is wool, and painting is paint; and, each having its own virtue, what is suitable for one is not necessarily fitted for the other.

Another Fool's-Paradise

EVEN the technic and the tool
Delights are to the poet-fool:

The sought-for measure filched from time,
And sweet sound's coming home to rhyme

Are happy exercises set
Against the matrix alphabet,

That gleaming and conglomerate store
Of yet unmined, unminted ore,

Whence he would piece the lettered word
He heard before he knew he heard,

And loved—and loved almost as much
The pencil and the pencil's touch

On paper that was bridal-white
To take the dark stroke with delight,

Or so it seemed—he being fool
And fond of technic and the tool.

DAVID MORTON

Picayune Days

THE first time I ever saw a penny was at school in Yankeeland in 1847. It was given me to pay the man for bringing me a letter from the postoffice—10 cents postage, 1 cent delivery, in those days. . . .

There was no coin in circulation of less value than a picayune where was my home. A picayune, which represented so little value that a miser was called picayunish, at the same time represented such a big value that we children felt rich when we had one tied in the corner of our handkerchief. At the corner of Chartres and Canal Streets was a tiny soda fountain, where one could get a glass of soda for a picayune—or mead. . . .

Do not we old ladies remember the picayune dolls of our childhood? The wooden jointed dolls, the funny little things we had to play with, every feature, even hair and yellow earrings, painted on little, smooth bullet heads. They could be made to sit down and to crook their arms, but no ingenuity could make them stand a-loney. How we loved those little wooden dolls! . . .

The picayune, whose memory I invoke, was a Spanish coin, generally worn pretty thin and often having a small hole in it. I remember my ambition was to accumulate enough picayunes to string on a thread for an ornament. It is unnecessary to say that in those thrifty days my ambition was not gratified. It is more than fifty years since I have seen one of those old 6¼ cent picayunes.—From "Social Life in Old New Orleans," by ELIZA RIPLEY. (New York: Appleton.)

The Only Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOVERNMENT is a subject which greatly occupies the thought of humanity. Never in the world's history has it been regarded as of so great importance as it is today, because never before have the barriers of time and distance been so successfully surmounted that the affairs of one country become the concern of all. Looked at in its widest sense, this overcoming of barriers points to the joyful time when all nations shall be as one. Yet in the present material state of thought, doubt, fear, and concern seem rife, and different systems of government set up in various countries evoke condemnation and mistrust in those who do not agree with their purpose and methods.

In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy gives a lofty concept of government where she writes (p. 278), "The government of divine Love is supreme." She also indicates the rule by which this may be made manifest in human experience, saying, "To coincide with God's government is the proper incentive to the action of all nations."

Christian Science lays stress on the fact that God is the only Mind. This leads the inquirer to examine more fully the implications in this statement. All Christians admit that God is good and infinite. Then if this fact is accepted it follows that the one and only Mind is good. Divine Mind being the source of all true thought, there is in reality no other mind in which evil thinking could originate. All that God, divine Mind, imparts is good and perfect. The spiritual creation of ideas exists eternally in the infinite Mind, which has no cognizance of evil.

How, then, do we account for the seeming existence of evil in the world today—for all the sin and misery, the poverty and warfare, which are so apparent? All these originate in the supposition that there is a mind independent of God, thinking that which is unknown to the divine Mind, and in belief multiplying its own material concepts interminably.

Christian Science shows the way of escape from this seeming multiplication of evil, through its simple teaching that, since God is All, whatever claims to exist outside of His allness is illusory, merely a supposition whose influence depends on its ability to deceive. Instead of attempting to deal primarily with the effects produced by this deception, students of Christian Science are taught to hold in every case to the basic fact of the all-power and presence of God, infinite good.

Whenever any appearance of disease or sin confronts him, the Christian Scientist knows that where error appears to mortals, spiritual sense discerns the very presence of God, and that, since God is present, the false picture of pain, fear, or wickedness is not present and cannot deceive him into accepting it as a reality. Time and again he sees the falsity fade out before his realization of the all-embracing presence of God, who is Truth, Life, and Love, and who fills all space.

Enmity between individuals is healed as each holds faithfully to the fact of the presence of Love. It is clear that misunderstandings between nations will be removed when the individuals who compose them grasp the basic fact of the one Mind, wherever the friction and fear may seem to be. Human thought must be turned away from confusion and centered in God, the immutable, eternal, all-knowing Mind or divine Principle, governing His infinite universe in absolute harmony.

Through dwelling in thought on the government of Principle one begins to understand the relation of each idea to divine Mind, and to every other idea. All of Mind's ideas are united, for all emanate from the same source. The good of one is the good of all, for good flows unceasingly from the one fountainhead, God. None, then, can deprive another of good, for infinite good provides for all. To harm another would be to harm all; but harm cannot penetrate thought or desire which rests on the sure defense of Love.

Isaiah foretold the coming of the Christ when he said (9:6, 7): "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor. . . . Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." The Christ-idea coming to our consciousness, dispels illusions, dissolves misconceptions, and brings human thought into line with Principle, so that we learn to trust ourselves to its guidance.

In the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), Mrs. Eddy gives her followers a brief prayer which she enjoins them to use daily: "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" Praying thus, simply and sincerely, we realize that as the reign of God is established in each heart the only true government will appear, enriching humanity, establishing the brotherhood of man, and clarifying every issue that would confuse or cause division. As each individual strives to live this prayer the nations will find the true incentive to action—"to coincide with God's government," the only government of the universe.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Le seul Gouvernement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE GOUVERNEMENT est un sujet qui préoccupe beaucoup les humains. Au cours des siècles, on ne lui avait jamais attribué une importance aussi grande qu'aujourd'hui; à notre époque en effet, les barrières du temps et de la distance ont été abolies au point que les affaires d'un pays intéressent à bon droit le monde entier. Considérée dans son sens le plus large, cette abolition des barrières fait pressentir l'heureux temps où tous les peuples seront unis. Mais comme la pensée est encore bien matérielle, le doute, la crainte, l'inquiétude semblent régner; les divers systèmes de gouvernements établis dans différents pays excitent la condamnation et la méfiance de ceux qui n'approuvent point tel objectif ou telles méthodes.

Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage, où elle donne un concept élevé du gouvernement (p. 278): "Le gouvernement de l'Amour divin est suprême." Elle indique aussi en ces termes la règle par laquelle ceci pourra se manifester sur le plan humain: "S'accorder avec le gouvernement de Dieu, tel est le mobile dont devraient s'inspirer les actes de toutes les nations."

La Science Chrétienne appuie sur le fait que Dieu est l'unique Entendement. Rencontrant cette déclaration, le chercheur désirera faire un examen plus approfondi de ce qu'elle implique. Tous les chrétiens admettent que Dieu est non seulement bon mais infini. Si l'on accepte ce fait, il s'ensuit que l'unique Entendement est bon. Comme l'Entendement divin est la source de toute véritable pensée, il n'existe en réalité pas d'autre entendement qui puisse donner naissance à des pensées malignes. Tout ce que communique Dieu—l'Entendement divin—est bon, parfait. La création spirituelle des idées existe à jamais dans l'Entendement infini, auquel le mal est inconnu.

Comment expliquer dans ce cas l'existence du mal qui paraît sévir aujourd'hui dans le monde—le péché, la misère, la pauvreté, la guerre qui sont si apparents? Tous ces maux ont leur origine dans la supposition qu'il existe un entendement séparé de Dieu, pensant des choses inconnues de l'Entendement divin et, selon la croyance, multipliant à l'infini ses propres concepts matériels.

La Science Chrétienne montre d'une manière fort simple comment nous pouvons échapper à cette apparente multiplication du mal; elle enseigne en effet que Dieu étant Tout, ce qui prétend exister en dehors de Sa totalité est illusoire: c'est une pure hypothèse n'ayant d'influence que dans la mesure où elle réussit à nous tromper. Au lieu de vouloir avant tout combattre les effets de cette tromperie, les Scientistes Chrétiens apprennent à s'attacher en toute circonstance au fait fondamental—la toute-puissance et la présence perpétuelle de Dieu, du bien infini.

Quand sous une forme quelconque, la maladie ou le péché se dressent devant lui, le Scientiste Chrétien sait que là où les mortels voient l'erreur, le sens spirituel discerne la présence même de Dieu; il sait que puisque Dieu est présent, la fausse image de douleur, de crainte ou de perversité n'est pas présente pour tromper le disciple et se faire accepter comme réelle. Maintes fois il peut voir la fausseté s'évanouir lorsqu'il réalise la présence universelle du Dieu qui est Vérité, Vie, Amour, et qui remplit tout l'espace.

L'inimité qui sépare les personnes se guérit lorsque chacune d'elles s'attache fidèlement au fait que l'Amour est présent. Il est clair que les désaccords internationaux prendront fin quand de part et d'autre les individus saisiront, là où semblent exister la tension et la crainte, le fait fondamental de l'unique Entendement. Il faut que la pensée des hommes se détourne de la confusion et s'oriente vers Dieu, vers le divin Entendement ou Principle immuable, éternel, qui sait tout et gouverne dans l'harmonie absolue Son univers infini.

Quand on réfléchit au gouvernement du Principe, on commence à comprendre le rapport qui subsiste entre chaque idée et l'Entendement divin, ainsi que le rapport des idées entre elles. Toutes les idées de l'Entendement sont unies, car elles émanent d'une seule et même source. Le profit des unes est celui de toutes: sans cesse en effet le bien coule de l'unique source qui est Dieu. Ainsi nul ne peut priver un autre de ce qui est bon, car le bien infini prend soin de tous. Nuire à l'un serait nuire à tous; mais le mal ne saurait pénétrer dans la pensée ou le désir qui s'appuie sur la ferme protection de l'Amour.

Ésaïe prédit en ces termes l'avènement du Christ (9:5, 6): "Un enfant nous est né, un fils nous a été donné; l'empire a été posé sur son épaule. On l'appellera le Conseiller admirable... Il étendra l'empire, il assurera une paix sans fin." Venant à notre conscience, l'idée-Christ dissipe les illusions, résout les méprises et met la pensée humaine d'accord avec le Principe, de sorte que nous apprenons à nous fier aux directions qu'elle nous donne.

Dans le *Manuel de L'Église Mère* (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), Mrs. Eddy présente à ceux qui la suivent une brève prière qu'elle leur enjoint d'employer chaque jour: "'Que Ton règne vienne;' que le règne de la Vérité, de la Vie et de l'Amour divins soit établi en moi, et éloigne de moi tout péché; et puisse Ta Parole enrichir les affections de toute l'humanité et les gouverner!" Priant ainsi avec droiture et simplicité, nous comprenons que si le règne de Dieu s'établit dans chaque cœur, le seul gouvernement véritable apparaîtra, enrichissant l'humanité, établissant la fraternité des hommes, éclaircissant toutes les questions susceptibles de causer le trouble ou la discorde. Dans la mesure où chacun s'efforcera de vivre cette prière, les peuples trouveront le vrai mobile dont doivent s'inspirer les actes: ils chercheront à "s'accorder avec le gouvernement de Dieu," le seul gouvernement de l'univers.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Bridge in a Fog

THE boat brings this ghostly iron form
Running out of the banked sea.
The moisture-dripping arms grope out
For the lost banks of the river,
And the feet of the hidden gulls
Whose voices hammer the wet darkness.

DANIEL SMYTHE

A Sun Helmet Is Bought in Hong Kong

THE *Cingalese Prince* was ready to sail. Although the housing had not been painted along the alley-way, it was chipped, which was the main thing, and coolies with long-handled brushes kept painting the hull as long as the ship was within arm-reach. Shanghai would not willingly let go. . . .

At sunrise, under a noble roof of rolling white clouds, Hong Kong received our Houston resin and our San Pedro oil graciously. . . .

It would be late afternoon, I gathered, before the *Cingalese Prince* had unburdened herself of the oil Hong Kong had ordered. As the sun rose in the sky and the dome of cloud dissolved, revealing the sublime loveliness of a Hong Kong mountain, I began to realize that I had under-estimated the carelessness of the tropics. I would need more light clothing, and I began to doubt the virtue of my linen cap for sun protection. When the awning-covered launch came to the gangway again I went ashore in search of gentlemen's furnishings.

Like the International Settlement in Shanghai, Hong Kong is Chinese only by infiltration. It is a Crown Colony. The British have possessed it, shaping it in their own solid image, with disarming concessions to the wilting climate of the tropics. . . . Walk into a department store: the smell of leather and goods has the English aroma. The clerk who receives you has the English shopkeeper's sense of commercial affability. I had no trouble with the tropical jacket. My size was on hand, the clerk admired the fit more warmly than I did. What worried me was the prospect of a sun helmet clamped down over my poor head like a demented soup tureen. I dreaded it. I winced when I saw myself in the glass, all battened down with a khaki hatch cover, and I wondered with apprehension what the first mate would say. I tried straw hats. I tried hats from the Philippines. I listened to the bland consolations of the clerk. We sought relief in talk of trade, horticulture, and water supply; smarting under the impudent brim of a sun helmet, I listened to a cameo history of Hong Kong, fully documented with dates and the names of emperors. But the hour of decision was close at hand. Even while he was quoting me figures of last year's Hong Kong tonnage in relation to the rest of the world, I was deciding whether to be sun-helmeted or straw-hatted for the period of our tropical trading. I paid for the sun helmet, which fitted my head like a board. I went into the street. Once around the corner among strangers, I felt easier in mind. To collect my self-assurance I sat down in an ice-cream parlor to read the morning paper, judging the culture of Hong Kong by the items printed there.—From "The Cingalese Prince," by BROOKS ATKINSON, copyright 1934, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran Company, Inc.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 11-12 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1938 ☆☆ R

License of MDC Official Suspended by Goodwin

In Boston Today

Registrar Acts Against Marcella

Bringing his own complaint and acting upon it, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today suspended indefinitely the motor vehicle license of Felix A. Marcella of Boston, Associate Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Mr. Marcella, an attorney, is one of five appointees of the Governor entrusted with supervision of parks and parkways in the Metropolitan District and other duties.

Describing his prosecution of the case, Registrar Goodwin said: "On Tuesday, July 5, I saw a car with Registry number 2,274 cut out to the left of a solid double line of cars on Old Colony Boulevard and proceed at a rapid rate on the wrong side of the road for a long distance.

"I looked up the owner, Mr. Marcella, and wrote him asking the name of the driver. The owner failed to answer and a hearing was then set to take the plates away. Mr. Marcella again failed to appear."

Cambridge Police Shift Rejected

Unexpected resistance to the plan for placing a Commissioner over the Cambridge Police Department, developed at a special session of the Cambridge City Council last night. Since the membership of the Committee on Ordinances—which recommended creation of the post of Police Commissioner—is the same as that of the Council it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that Council approval would be registered at the special meeting. Instead, Councilor Joseph Banks of Ward 5, changed his position, resulting in a vote of 8 to 7 to table the ordinance.

Earlier in the day, Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, had described the plan as "just another piece of political nut cake."

"What is proposed," he declared, "is to improve the morale of the Police Department by appointing a $20-a-week Commissioner to crack the whip over the head of a Chief whose weekly salary is four times that amount. The whole scheme is simply a clumsy attempt to evade the real issue of whether or not the present Chief is competent to handle his job when left alone. If the Chief is competent then even a $20-a-week Commissioner would be a useless extravagance. If the Chief is not competent, then the Administration should fire him and appoint a Chief who is."

Ballot Law Plea Loses in Court

An attempt to upset a year-old Massachusetts law, requiring that candidates for re-election or renomination be listed separately from new candidates on ballots appeared likely today to fail.

Justice James J. Ronan, newest member of the State Supreme Court, indicated after hearing a petition for an order to restrain the Secretary of State from carrying out the law, that he would refuse the petition.

The law was assailed as a violation of the State Constitution by Francis M. Cummings, attorney for the petitioner, James H. Dixon, a candidate for the State House of Representatives from the Seventeenth Suffolk District (Dorchester).

"Your trouble is that you think the Legislature made a mistake," Justice

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Conway Named To Ballot Board

Joseph A. Conway, attorney of Hull, Mass., was appointed Republican member of the State Ballot Law Commission today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. His appointment was confirmed immediately by the Executive Council under suspension of rules.

This action makes it possible for the Ballot Law Commission to begin hearings tomorrow on protests already filed against many candidates in the Sept. 20 primaries. The Commission is a bipartisan board, composed of two Democrats and one Republican.

At the same session, the Executive Council confirmed by a vote of 8-1 the previous appointment of Francis M. McKeown, of Springfield, Mass., as Chairman of the State Department of Public Utilities. Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley dissented. Mr. McKeown is a Former Assistant Secretary to the Governor and former State Senator.

The new member of the Ballot Law Commission succeeds the late Francis W. Estey.

He is Legislative Counsel for the Town of Hull. He is a graduate of Boston University Law School.

Page Corrigan—Towboat Balks

They blame it on Douglas G. Corrigan—the fact the Boston towboat Leader got its rudder stuck this morning.

Either it was Mr. Corrigan, said veteran waterfront men, or all the publicity about him (which makes old "Wrong Way" equally responsible in the eyes of the Old Salts). Anyway, this morning when the Leader started to come out of Broad Canal over Cambridge way, it suddenly found its prow pointed toward that certain Emerald Isle, and nobody could do anything about it.

The rudder was stuck. The crew pushed, they hauled, they did everything, but the ordinary docile Leader wouldn't respond.

Finally, they towed the tug over to the East Boston drydock, pumped out the water and there, to the amazement of all, was a big cobblestone, wedged between the propeller shaft and the rudder skeg.

They removed it easily enough and the Leader went back to work, but folks on the waterfront want to know just what it is about Mr. Corrigan that makes the cobblestones float and head a boat in the wrong direction.

Roving Cruiser Towed to Port

Waiting on the Fish Pier today to greet the trawler West Point, which had his salvaged cabin cruiser Doddie Dee in tow, was Herman A. Dill of Eastham, Mass.

Last Sunday, Mr. Dill ran the Doddie on a sand bar near Nauset Inlet on the ocean side of the Cape. He saved his family but lost the boat.

The cruiser brought up gently on the bar and stuck there immovably, fairly close to shore. Mr. Dill transferred the members of his family to a dinghy and rowed them to shore. But with their weight removed, and with the rising tide, the Doddie floated again.

Capt. Vernon Nickerson of the West Point told him he had sighted the roving Doddie about 75 miles off Cape Cod in the South Channel fishing grounds.

He returned the cruiser to Mr. Dill without asking the customary salvage fee. Mr. Dill was so appreciative of this that he left money for distribution among the crew—amounting to several dollars for each of the 15 men.

Greater Boston Colleges Add to Physical Plants

By Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

Monitor Camera Views Building Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Learning never takes a holiday, and this year it is not permitting New England building trades to take a holiday either.

The picture at the top left shows the extensive and imposing plant of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Cambridge side of the Charles River. Its new wing is shown at upper left of picture.

In the upper right is shown the site of new buildings for Boston University, on the Charles River.

The campus of Northeastern University in Boston is shown in the lower picture. The new building to the right of the picture belongs to the University. The Boston Y. M. C. A. building is the large one to the left of the picture.

The circle encloses a view of Harvard University's new Littauer School of Public Administration, fitted in close to the older Harvard Law School Buildings, Cambridge.

Bridges Demands Curb Be Placed On Federal Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Aug. 10—Decentralization of the Federal Government, and the building up of a constructive program returning the power and control of governmental functions to the people where it belongs and from whom it has been taken was the main theme of a speech delivered by United States Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire today at the annual meeting here of the Rockingham County Republican Club in Hotel Ashworth.

"The Administration constantly stirs us to the realization of the desperate need, politically, economically, and socially to return to the security and confidence of a Constitutional Government. We can do this only by decentralization," Senator Bridges declared.

Constructive Program

He asked Republicans for a constructive program in the coming elections as "it is evident that our democratic system of Government is threatened with bankruptcy." Taxes should be collected to operate the bare necessities of Government, and not to buy votes for Administration henchmen, he said. "Collections in excess of this only serve to remove capital from the channels of production, and this, in turn, creates ultimately nothing but further unemployment.

"The great need today is jobs. The great need is for work. The great need is to end the depression in which America is engulfed. Without capital reserves, industry cannot plan for expansion, and without such expansion we cannot have sufficient employment.

Millstone in Action

"There are over 175,000 taxing units in this Country today most of which are unnecessary. The tax load is a millstone hanging around the neck of the nation."

Senator Bridges, in commenting on the National Labor Relations Act, stated the Act must be redrafted "to protect the rights of both the American worker and industry." The Act was passed to bring about business recovery, and to promote industrial peace and harmony, "but experience under the Act as it now operates with the Government acting as complainant, judge, and jury has shown that it promotes discord and strife instead."

Police Press 'Wild Auto Ride' Case

Brighton police announced that they would go before the Brighton Court today to seek summons charging Robert J. Lyons of 48 Reservoir Street, Cambridge, an executive at the Coleman Disposal Plant on Spectacle Island, with driving so as to endanger the public and failing to make his identity known after an accident.

Mr. Lyons, according to the police, was the driver of the automobile which sped through Kenmore Square, against the lights, about 10:30 p. m., Monday, careening off one car and injuring a passenger, shot out Commonwealth Avenue and passed the police control at Cottage Farm Bridge, rammed a car parked in front of 969 Commonwealth Avenue, and finally came to a stop when it ran into the rear of another car at Alcorn Street, Brighton.

The driver of the third car, Herbert C. Ackerman of 39 Ingraham Road, Wellesley, is in the City Hospital.

Charges By Police

Mr. Ackerman was taken to the hospital with Mr. Lyons, who suffered cuts and bruises, and who, according to the police, attempted to walk away after the accident.

Announcement of court action by Capt. John McGrath of the Brighton Division, Station 1, followed a statement by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, denouncing the legislature for lack of co-operation with the registry and thereby slowing up the machinery of his Department in connection with such violation of traffic regulations as those reported by the police and witnessed by scores of drivers and hundreds of pedestrians on Commonwealth Avenue Monday night.

Even though the Registry posts one state inspector at each police station, including Station 14 in Brighton, Mr. Goodwin insisted he did not even know the name of the driver involved in the Commonwealth Avenue episode. The regular inspector at Station 14 is on vacation and the substitute inspector could not be reached for a statement at a late hour today.

Asks More Investigators

"The legislature readily accedes to the Racing Commission and the Alcoholic Beverage Commission for more men to handle their investigations but it repeatedly turns down my applications for more inspectors to safeguard the State's highways," the Registrar declared.

He said that no report had reached his office concerning the wild ride of Mr. Lyons. Under the law, said Mr. Goodwin, his Department is compelled to act in cases of fatal accidents. But because of the lack of an adequate force, he added, he cannot be expected to act speedily on nonfatal collisions, even when these collisions assume major proportions.

Dry Ice and Fans Help Cows in Jobs

By the Associated Press

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 10

In hot weather a fan and some ice help "bossy" do a good job—even as you and I.

Cooling himself in front of an electric fan while the thermometer was in the 90's, A. A. Colley, a dairy manager, thought of his 178 cows in their hot barn.

He placed several tons of dry ice and several large fans in the barn. The temperature dropped 23 degrees in an hour. The cows perked up and, Mr. Colley said, gave 84 more quarts than usual the next day.

The experiment "sounds reasonable," said Alfred W. Lombard, Assistant Director in the State Department of Agriculture. "We know that when it's very hot cows shorten up. They're like humans in a way. When they don't feel like it, they don't do good work."

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Subscribers Note Driver Courtesy In Monitor Drive

Automobile drivers who not only respect the laws on the highways, but who under their own volition go out of their way to perform an act of courtesy toward other drivers or pedestrians are recognized by The Christian Science Monitor. Such acts of etiquette are rewarded. Two free tickets to either Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters are given each day to the two courteous drivers mentioned in this column.

A Monitor subscriber reports the following incident on the car bearing the registration No. 681,027:

"While driving on Pond Street in Westwood, we stopped to admire the view. When I stepped on the starter to go on our way the car failed to respond. Before I had decided what was best to do, a man sitting on his lawn just across the street came over and asked if he could help by giving us a push with his car. We gratefully accepted his offer, and soon we were on our way again."

Here is another report from a traffic observer on car No. 631,707:

"While driving my car out of an automobile repair shop on Washington Street near Brookline Village I headed toward Boston which meant crossing in front of traffic heading toward Brookline. I was waiting for some time when the driver of car No. 631,707 stopped and allowed me to cross in front of her while a long line of cars and trucks came to a halt behind her.

The names and addresses of these two courteous drivers are:

Whitney L. Feltmate (license No. 681,027)
12 Bayard Street,
Allston

and

Esther B. Kovitz (license No. 631,707)
36 Cutler Street,
Winthrop.

Hamilton Says Labor Is Mask For New Deal

Friendliness is excuse GOP head says to cover up great numbers of unemployed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican National Committee asserted today that the Roosevelt Administration is proclaiming a unique friendliness for labor simply to cover up a grave unemployment situation.

The truth is, he told a rally of Republican women, their own party for 80 years has been "the true friend" of the working man.

The Roosevelt Administration has raised a false issue "to divert attention from its failure to restore some 12,000,000 or more unemployed persons in this country to jobs in private industry," Mr. Hamilton said in a prepared address.

He called Democratic avowals of labor attachment another of the "Rooseveltian straw men" which he said have grown "as numerous as tumble bugs in a Kansas wheat field and quite as irritating."

The Republican spokesman said that in using such "false premises," White House advisers "Mount Mr. Roosevelt on the Democratic ass in the role of a Don Quixote and call upon the people to offer hurrahs while this valiant warrior gallantly charges the windmill."

Mr. Hamilton said records of the last 80 years demonstrated "that the Republican Party throughout its entire history consistently has been friendly to labor. From the time it was first organized to end the most oppressive of all labor abuses, human slavery, until the present day, it always has endeavored to help the men and women earn their living in the sweat of their brow."

He called specific attention to Antitrust Laws, Prison-Goods Act, the Anti-Injunction Act, high tariffs, restricted immigration, opposition to child labor, Wage and Hour Measures, and Old Age Pension Acts.

"It was only in states having a predominant Democratic leadership that such advancements were consistently opposed," Mr. Hamilton said, and added that President Roosevelt had called upon States to ratify the child labor constitutional amendment since he became President, but failed to urge this action while Governor of New York.

The Republican policy, Mr. Hamilton said, had been outlined by President Theodore Roosevelt in a message to Congress:

"To hold in check the unscrupulous men, whether employer or employee; but to refuse to weaken initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country."

Beverly Scores In Navy Debate

They're at it again.

Since 1775, the controversy has been debated between Marblehead and Beverly, Mass. Moot point is: Which City was birthplace of the American Navy?

Added to the literature supporting Beverly today was a booklet of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission. It states that in Beverly was commissioned, by order of George Washington, the first ship in the American Navy. It was the schooner Hannah.

Marblehead always has maintained that the fact the Hannah was commissioned in Beverly was but a circumstance of convenience, since the ship was owned by Marblehead owners and was sailed by Marblehead sailors.

Salem, with a broad gesture, sets aside both claims of its neighbors and insists the American Navy had its real start a full 100 years before the Hannah when a Salem ship was outfitted to fight pirates in Massachusetts Bay.

Color Movie Shows N. H. Scenic Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 10—A natural color moving picture, "The Ninth State," is being produced to show the scenic attractions of the State of New Hampshire as well as to tell in moving pictures the outstanding chapters in the State's history. The historical division of the film was taken during the recent New Hampshire Sesquicentennial pageant parade at Concord when floats depicted the various phases of New Hampshire's history from the days before it was first visited by white men up to the present time.

Now scenes are being filmed to record the industrial, recreational, and agricultural life of the State. Scenes are being filmed in the White Mountains, at the seacoast and at the lakes. Summer theaters, such recreational attractions as the Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway, the Mt. Washington Cog Wheel Railroad, and such famous spots as the MacDowell Colony at Peterborough, the Isles of Shoals, and the many public camping areas. The photographers will continue to take "shots" through the fall season in order that those who will see the picture will be given an opportunity to see the autumn foliage in the "Land of Scenic Splendor."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, possibly scattered showers; Thursday partly cloudy and somewhat warmer; gentle northeasterly winds, shifting to southeasterly Thursday.

Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday showers, warmer in the west portion.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy followed by showers beginning late tonight or Thursday, warmer in the north portion tonight and in the south portion Thursday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy followed by showers beginning late tonight or Thursday, warmer tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer Thursday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, possibly showers in north portion tonight, warmer in northwest portion tonight, Thursday partly cloudy, warmer in north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southeast and south over south portion and gentle northeast winds tonight shifting to southeast on Thursday over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday, possibly showers over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	83	Minneapolis	76	80
Bermuda	82	90	New Orealns	78	86
Chicago	80	86	New York	68	86
Denver	64	90	Norfolk	82	92
Helena	58	72	Philadelphia	78	90
Kansas City	80	102	St. Louis	86	96
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	52	62
Miami	82	86	Washington	76	90

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 10.
B—Maximum, Aug. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:56 p. m., height 9.7 feet.
Thursday 12:16 a. m., height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:24 p. m.

The Week in New Hampshire

N. H. Likes Thrift

The New Hampshire Savings Banks Association has released figures which show that the people of the State are prudent—that they save their money. The figures reveal that the 44 savings banks in the State hold accounts for 280,028 depositors for an average of $677 each. This is a high per capita figure when it is taken into consideration that the State's population is about 500,000.

New Hampshire's first savings bank dates back to 1823, and most of them are at least 50 years old, the youngest being 25 years old. The savings banks of the State operate predominately on the mutual basis. They serve as depositories for savings and as a source of capital for development.

The mutual principle was carried still further a few years ago when these mutual savings banks banded themselves together to form a Protective Plan whereby they may assist their fellow members in time of need. These mutual savings banks not pleased with the theory behind the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation created a plan of their own by which assistance may be granted to prevent bank failures instead of waiting until a bank closes and then pay its deposits. Through this system, the New Hampshire Savings Banks Association has termi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Around the Corner—

Music Hath Charms—Perhaps "to soothe the savage breast" of intending over-nighters who find the office at a Waldoboro, Maine, cabin camp completely deserted—as we did recently—an old-fashioned parlor organ is the most conspicuous piece of furniture in it.

Repeated pressings on the button labelled "call bell" having brought no result whatever, we began to pick out tunes with one finger on the organ, trying out the various stops. Soon after the "vox humana" sent out its plaintive tremolo into the cool night air, we got results. Drawn, as by the pipes of Pan, the attendant strolled up leisurely.

Since the name of the establishment was "Moody's Cabins" we ventured an enquiry as to any connection between the organ and the famous hymn-writing team of Moody and Sankey. But since a coldly uncomprehending and slightly disapproving stare was the only response, we let the matter drop.

⁂

Frown on Automobile Fires—There's a pleasantly archaic touch to a large notice painted conspicuously on the ferry Nancy Helen, plying between Portland, Maine, and Peaks Island. It reads:

"Automobiles shall extinguish their fires immediately after entering and not relight until immediately before they leave the boat. Penalty not more than $500."

⁂

Dog Days Are Here—"No dogs allowed" signs not only appear on lawns but can frequently be seen in the windows of certain restaurants and hotels. What was our surprise the other day therefore when stopping for lunch at a hotel in Worcester to find that our dog—and not us—was to all intent and purpose the honored guest.

No raised eyebrow greeted the canine member of our family. No foot was raised in his direction. Instead, he was welcomed as one of the family. And when we left! We received a smile and a "Good day, Sir." But our dog. They gave him a present, a carefully wrapped box with some of the choicest dog tidbits in it one could imagine. That hotel had indeed learned the truth of the injunction "Love me, love my dog."

⁂

Garden Note—A young lady in Cohasset begged the family for a little plot of land for her own personal garden, which she would plant and tend herself. All went well, until everything came up and she invited the family out for a tour of inspection. She's rather sorry she did now, for they howled when they saw the radishes. A round patch of radishes here, and a round patch there. They couldn't understand it . . . until she explained that she thought that was the way they should be planted, because after all, didn't radishes come in bunches?

⁂

"Live Parking"—In a downtown block of Boylston Street, well marked with "Live Parking" signs, the man at the wheel of one car drawn up beside the curb for some time appeared to be one of the strong and silent class. He said nothing. He looked straight ahead. He didn't even blink. In fact, closer inspection showed that he didn't breath either. He turned out to be a wax figure placed there by some careful—or perhaps humorous—car owner.

⁂

We haven't tried this in our home, so we can't vouch for it; but Westinghouse Electric has been experimenting with radio cooking and declares it a huge success.

Westinghouse took for the experiment a 14-pound ham, the kind that takes four hours to cook ordinarily. The radio roasted it in 20 minutes by means of high frequency waves. It was done to a turn, according to reports.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Nurse from Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers. 2:09, 5:15, 8:12. Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 3:50, 6:57, 9:58.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," featuring Virginia Bruce. Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Danielle Darrieux in "The Rage of Paris." Also "Judge Hardy's Children," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone and Cecilia Parker.

Uptown—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 2:20, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Devil's Party," featuring Victor McLaglen. 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55.

Tremont—
"Adventures of Tom Sawyer," with May Robson. Also Irene Dunne and Allan Jones in "Showboat." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: William Powell and Luise Rainer in "Emperor's Candlesticks." Also "I'll Take Romance," with Melvyn Douglas and Grace Moore.

University—
Bette Davis and Henry Fonda in "That Certain Woman." 3, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Thin Ice," featuring Sonja Henie. 1:35, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas in "Toy Wife." Also "Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee.

Brookline Village Theater—

"Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford. 2, 5, 8. Also "Three Comrades," featuring Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullivan. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Strand—
Joe E. Brown and Jane Wyman in "Wide Open Faces." Also Charles Quigley in "The Shadow."

State and Orpheum—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carillo and Edith Fellows.

Keith Memorial—
"Letters of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 11:07 a. m., 2:40, 8:13, 9:48. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1:03, 4:36, 8:09.

Metropolitan—
Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett in "The Texans." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. 11:45, a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers.

Repertory and Medford Square—
John Boles in "She Married An Artist." Also Peter Lorre in "Think Fast Mr. Moto." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Rudolph Valentino—His Life Story." "The Cicada." "Unusual Occupations." and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel. Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:36, 7:10, 9:50. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6, 8:40. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." Fenway: 1:55, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with John Howard and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Racket Busters," with Humphrey Bogart, George Brent, Gloria Dickson and Walter Abel. Also "Mr. Chump," with Johnnie Davis.

Other Events

Harvard University—
Lecture by Dr. Frederick L. Schuman on "The European Diplomatic Crisis." New Lecture Hall, 8.

Tomorrow

Longy School of Music—
Recital by Elmer Schoettle, pianist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

What's Going On in the Arts

Art Association of Newport

Newport, R. I.

A large and interesting collection of pictures by French and American artists has been hung at the Art Association of Newport. There is more than enough to occupy interest on a summer afternoon.

Of French favorites there are canvases by Renoir—a "Baigneuse," a flower piece, and a portrait of a girl in a sailor suit. There is a beautiful recent Derain entitled "Femme avec guitar." Derain adheres to his dark palette, which is luminous and rich, notwithstanding. He contrasts sharply with his neighbor, Raoul Dufy, who writes his ideas in a facile screed upon the canvas. His lines differ from those of another neighbor, Maurice Utrillo, whose portraits of Parisian façades and byways are so much liked. There are some of the most recent of Utrillo's pictures here in Newport and they rank with his best. From the Parisian Dutchman, Vlaminck, come some gouaches painted with a full, swift, sweeping brush which favors the brown-white-black palette.

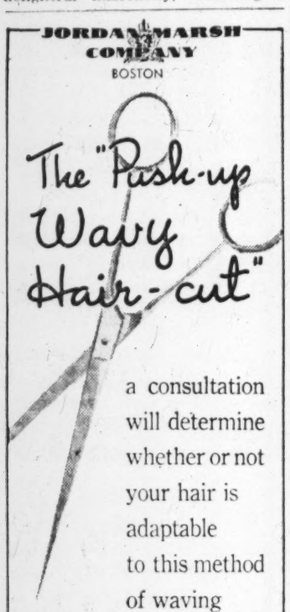
The large gallery of the Art Association is hung with a selection sent by Maynard Walker, entitled "Fifty Famous Painters." Here is a delightful miscellany, including a variety of items, from the American classic, "Snap-the-Whip," by Winslow Homer, to the esoteric still-life of Pierre Roy. Apparently Mr. Walker has chosen these exhibits with an eye to please every preference, and he has unwittingly perhaps given us an index of present-day taste.

To name but a few, there is a landscape by Courbet, a portrait by Thomas Eakins, a water color of "Rain" by Charles Burchfield. There is an oil preciously executed by Luigi Lucioni. The popular Winslow Homer is four times represented. Included are George Grosz and Constantin Guys. Pablo Picasso is naturally on the list, as is Odilon Redon with an exotic oil of flowers. Toulouse-Lautrec is another favorite who is never lacking in such group displays, while the American branch is taken care of with examples by Ryder, J. S. Sargent, Grant Wood, and J. M. Whistler.

The Newport show carries us to the various deviating paths of contemporary art, although it avoids the most dangerous ones. It is an exhibition worth seeing.

D. A.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON



The "Push-up Wavy Hair-cut"

a consultation will determine whether or not your hair is adaptable to this method of waving

$1.50 in our Beauty Salon

BALCONY ANNEX

"Make Amazing Yearly Saving!"

Even in our cool, quiet, dustless, air conditioned coaches, you get bargain round trip fares now at only 2c a mile. Stop and think! You spend 3c—7½c or 11c a mile to drive — depending on whether you own a small, medium or large size car. You drive 8,000 to 10,000 miles yearly. Many of these miles could be covered by B. and M. trains at 2c a mile or as low as 1c a mile for commutation tickets. Yearly savings made this way will amaze you.

For Example:
Round Trip Between Boston and Portland, Maine, Only... $4.40

BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

Ronan told the attorney. "My trouble is that this Court cannot consider whether the Legislature made a mistake, but can review only where the Statute is absurd or inconsistent on its face. I cannot find that situation obtains here."

Mr. Cummings argued that the law, adopted as an emergency measure by the present Legislature a year ago, gives advantage to a class and deprives citizens of equal rights to election. In opposition to the petition, Assistant Attorney General Edward O. Proctor said the Act was adopted to prevent confusion between similar names on the ballot. He said it is "common knowledge" that there often is great similarity in names between incumbents and other candidates for office.

No Court Case—Gloves to Judge

A pair of white gloves were procured hastily and presented to Acting Justice Ralph M. Smith in the Somerville District Court by Louis Connolly, Clerk of Court, as the sun shone brightly today.

For the first time in the history of the Court not one case was called—and the presentation of the white gloves is a traditional gesture marking such an occasion.

There had not been a single arrest in Somerville for the 34 hours before the court opened. Over the week end, however, 38 intoxicated persons had been brought in.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

nated the affairs of a number of its weaker members without the loss of a single cent to a depositor.

Use Native Arts

An interesting example of what can be done in building with native New Hampshire materials and the use of nearly forgotten craftsmen's methods has been carried out by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests at its Flume Reservation in Franconia Notch. A large building to house the staff for the Reservation has been built just across the Daniel Webster Highway from the Flume Tearoom and the entrance to the Flume Gorge.

The building is constructed entirely of native materials, chiefly to show what may be accomplished with native woods. The hand-made shingles were cut out with tools, the use of which has been forgotten for a generation. The inside of the building is finished with what commonly would be called box pine but by clever finishing the grain has been brought out to add greatly to the attractiveness. C. B. Bodwell, director of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, did considerable research in order to have the shingles produced in the manner of a generation ago.

Stripes and Plaids Popular in Early Fashions for Fall

By Ethel Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fourth Annual Fashion Show under the direction of New York manufacturers ready-to-wear exhibit has just been shown at the Hotel Touraine.

Plain materials show variety of texture in distinctive fabrics. Mossy crepes and pebbled surfaces, blistered and matélassé ideas and ribbed fabrics are used for semi-formal and formal wear. These materials keep their original smartness through the most active season. Black, tiel (a steel blue), black grape, wines, greens, brown and new greys are the important colors. A "Northern Sea Green" is stressed.

Stripes, in small sizes, are big. Stripes are usually about one inch wide and usually in two colors. They are often in geometric design in two or more colors. Stripes lend themselves admirably to intricate fashioning, with delightful results.

Fashion in Skirts

Skirts are usually all-around pleated or gored. Front and back pleating is also favored. Pleating or gores are used similarly for plaids, which are coming to the fore. At this time, however, striped materials are outdistancing the plaids. Little embellishment is used on striped or plaid models. Pockets, collars and bodice treatments being of self fabric in reversed effect. Belts are narrow. Collars are small and infinite in variety. Many tie with selfbows. Short, high shouldered sleeves are paramount in these materials.

"Magic Hour," a sheer crepe, with silk braid is new and most effective for "over-the-table" dresses. Embroidered materials in black or color are shown by all manufacturers. Challis, jersey, embroidered woolens, fancy weaves, drapey fabrics with surface interest, are all used for daytime and sportswear.

For individual garments, the beauty depends on the fabrics from which they are fashioned. Many frocks are daringly splashed with colored embroidery or jewel trim. However, the new fabrics are marvelously adaptable to manipulation and few embellishments are needed. Huge brooches, clips and novel metal or jewelled fastenings are used in place of buttons. Gold embellishments are volume favorites. Molding, draping, shirring and tucking and self-ties suffice in developing individual models.

Monotone Stripes

Monotone stripes and monotone effects are highly favored.

Combinations of satin and crepe are shown, as well as a few velvets.

There is a great deal of discussion regarding skirt lengths. The consensus of opinion is as follows: 14 and 15 inches from floor for youthful women's sizes; 15 and 16 inches for misses and juniors.

Skirts are shown with unpressed pleats, circular folds, all-around tucked or pleated, slightly flared, gored in front or back (or both) and often 12 gores for misses' types.

Sleeves are long and tapering as a rule, with high padded or square shoulders. A volume house reports the bracelet or push-up length sleeve is the more popular. Short sleeves for early wear, and misses. Puff sleeves are modified and are more fitted. Collars, high and narrow, often tied with self material. New V-effects; semi-cowl necklines. Small collars are shown in self or contrasting material. Vestee effects, boleros and jacket dresses are youthful and flattering. The lumber-jacket dress is highly favored for college wear.

Waist Lines Lower

The corselette line is often shown above the waistline, with molding over the bust. Waistlines are slightly lower in higher priced women's models. Shirred waistlines are belted in the newer models. One-sided effects from either shoulder are new and diversified. Hardly two dresses are alike, due to various application of details.

Scarves continue on jacket dresses and suits. Suit jackets are fitted and often beltless. Black silk fringe and tassels are used on boleros and on one side of slightly flared skirts. Self or contrasting colored embroideries or small black buttons are more universally used, however, as a trim.

For Evening Wear

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fashions for the Fall

These fall fashions were sketched recently at the Boston exhibit of New York manufacturers.

1. Green velvet dinner dress with metal cloth girdle and jeweled clips.

2. Full length black velvet evening wrap with white fur collar.

3. This black crepe evening gown with silver cloth draped bodice and strap back is ensembled with a bolero jacket of self fabric. The jacket has a novel back effect and ties in a bow at the front.

4. Silver metal cloth jacket in paisley design with black crepe skirt. Evening skirts are toe length.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 11

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 6 p. m., 15.25mc, 19.6m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 6 p. m., 11.79mc., 25.4m., W1XAL (shortwave).

IVY CORSET
"IT CLINGS"

August Clearance Sale of Ivy Corsets

We are presenting an opportunity to fill your corset needs at worth-while savings.

TYPICAL VALUES
Were $4.95 Now $2.95
Were $7.50 Now $4.95
Were $12.50 Now $7.50

Ivy Corset Shop
300 Boylston Street
BOSTON

Tonight Radio's Specials

8:00 WEEI, "The People's Platform": discussion, "What Shall We Do About the Unemployed?" featuring a plasterer, leading attorney, and two social workers.

8:30 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Adrian Rollini, jazz vibrationist; Joan Edwards, soloist; Moderaires, quartet.

9:00 WBZ, National High School Band and Orchestra concert from Interlochen, Mich.; radio premiere of Clark Kessler's "Passacaglia," by orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.

9:30 WNAC, "For Men Only": Helen Jacobs, tennis star; Capt. John J. Sullivan, director of public safety for New York World's Fair; Tim and Irene, radio comedians; Fred E. Baer, head of Ghost Writers Bureau; Peg LaCentra, soloist.

10:30 WAAB, "Melodies of the Sky": featuring music of Jerome Kern; soloists; "Four Shades of Blue"; Swing Chorus; orchestra.

11:15 WEEI, Birmingham Salutes Columbia: Tallulah Bankhead and her father, William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House, speakers.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Sports comment	New York University	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Summer Session Chorus	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 C. Paul, organist	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Teachers College	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Summer Session	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Dinner Dance Time"
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Marion Carley	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Laff Parade"	"Headlines"
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Music of the Masters"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Ferry's Orch.
8:00 "People's Platform"; talks	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Paul Whiteman's Orchestra	"Midweek Function"	"Styles in Vocal Rhythms"	"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30	"Styles in Vocal Rhythms"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	"Jazz Nocturne"	"Varieties"
8:45			"Jazz Nocturne"	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	National High School Orchestra and Band	"Town Hall Varieties"; Col. Stoopnagle	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15 "Meet the Champ"			Football coaches	
9:30 Mark Warnow's Or	National High School Orchestra and Band	"For Men Only"; vocalist; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 Mark Warnow's Or			Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "Word Game" With	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance Music
10:15 Max Eastman	Network sports	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	Network sports	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:15 Birmingham Salute	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	'Impressions'; R. Nadeau	
11:30 Sammie Kaye's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:45	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Talk; Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Almanac; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Richard Maxwell	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch.;	Talk: Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Anne Nigro, pianist
9:45 Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Merry-Go-Round	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Melody Time"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Swing Patrol"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Hillbilly songs
11:15 "Morning Moods"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Frank Robert, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Concert Hall"	"Musical Tete-a-Tete"	Musical Early Edition	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Manhattera"; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Town"	News; feature; weather	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Commentator	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Royal Rangers"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"Hum and Strum"	"Royal Rangers"	"Mirrors of Manhattan"
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	Glenn Darwin, baritone	"Signor Carmello"	Joyce Trio	Bobby King, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Kay and Buddy Arnold
2:15 Enoch Light's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Local sports	Concert band
2:30 "Southern Cruise"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Federal Theater dramatization
2:45 Salon Orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Household Talk	Sport reports	
3:00 U. S. Army Band	Light Opera Selections	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York baseball game	Ruth Nigey, songs
3:15 U. S. Army Band	Light Opera Selections	"Ma Perkins"		Sport reports
3:30 Ray Block's Orch.	WHK Revue; variety	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Bees-New York baseball game	Sport commentator
3:45 Ray Block's Orch.	WHK Revue; variety	"The Guiding Light"		Sport commentator
4:00 "Summertime Serenade"; organ	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-New York baseball game	"Four O'Clock Revue"
4:15	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Sport reports
4:30 Baritone recital	Club Matinee; variety	"Hanpy Jack," songs	Boston Bees-New York baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 "Men and Books"	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch		Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"; news	"Men of Harmony"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow; sketch	Nature Study program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Piano duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Voters' campaign	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Salisbury Pageant	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Headlines"
7:30 Del Casino, songs	Political talk	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 Dramatic sketch	"Stepping Ahead With	Valiee Hour; Donald	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatic sketch	America"; speakers	Budge; Ezra Stone;	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
8:30 Goldman's Band	J. Renard's Orchestra	Franklin P. Adams; Joe	"The Green Hornet";	American Legion
8:45 Goldman's Band	J. Renard's Orchestra	Lewis, comedian	dramatization	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	"They Knew What They	Political talk	Billie Lossez's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Wanted"; Pauline Lord	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	"They Knew What They	Toronto Promenade	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	Wanted"; Pauline Lord	Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music";	"People I Have Known";	Music Hall; Bob Burns;	"Press Time"; news-	Charles Perry's Orch.
10:15 concert orchestra	variety program	Olivia De Havilland;	paper game; music	"Serenade in Night"
10:30 "Americans at	"People I Have Known";	Lou Holtz; Jose Iturbi,	Concert Revue; soloists;	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45 Work"; interviews	variety program	pianist	chorus; Henry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 Jack Marshard's Or	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Field's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Jack Marshard's Or	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Field's Orchestra	

Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Dance Festival And Symphonies Attract Society

Through the munificent gift of two Boston women, thousands of people are given the opportunity of enjoying, in midsummer, concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under almost ideal circumsatnces. That such an advantage is appreciated is proved by the large and brilliant audiences that are assembling in the new auditorium at "Tanglewood," near Lenox, for the Fifth Annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival now in progress. At each concert during the past week end, over 6,000 socially and professionally prominent visitors enjoyed not only the fine programs but strolling under the great trees of the 200-acre estate and in the vast formal gardens overlooking the lake and the mountains as well. On Sunday afternoon, when the only daytime concert was given, crowds began to arrive two hours before the time set for the program to begin. They rested on the cool, shaded lawn, wandering in the gardens and through the old house. "Tanglewood," by the way, is where Hawthorne lived when he wrote his "Tanglewood Tales." Refreshments were served on the lawn by members of the Thursday Morning Women's Club of Great Barrington.

At the end of one of the garden paths is a large semi-circular marble seat with this inscription: "Given to the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Mary Aspinwall Tappan and Rosamund Sturgis Brooks in memory of William Aspinwall Tappan, Caroline Sturgis Tappan, Richard Cowell Dixey, Ellen Sturgis Dixey, who lived here many years. 1937."

Before the opening concert Miss Robinson Smith, President of the Festival, entertained at dinner for Mrs. Gorham Brooks of Brookline, one of the donors of "Tanglewood," Mrs. August Belmont of New York, Max Vivier of Paris and New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Bentley W. Warren of Boston. Mr. Warren is President of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Among the prominent guests noted in the boxes were Mrs. Edward Harkness, Norman H. Davis, Albert Spalding, Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Edward A. Taft, Mrs. Bruce Crane, Miss Anna Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Jackson, Mrs. David T. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gregor, Mrs. William Felton Barret, Mrs. John S. Newberry, Heaton Ives Treadway, Mrs. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Thomas Blodgett, Miss Ellen Bullard, Mrs. E. E. Whitney, Mrs. George H. Davenport, Mrs. Cornelia Colton Hollister, Miss Edith Scoville and many others.

Bennington Dance Fete

Another festival that has been bringing visitors from many sections to New England during the past week is the Fifth Annual Festival of the Bennington School of the Dance in which America's four leading exponents of the modern dance art, Martha Graham, Hanya Holm, Doris Humphrey, and Charles Weidman, have participated. Interest in this event has increased each year until this summer the Bennington Armory was the only place large enough to accommodate the audiences.

Of interest is the fact that 20 per cent of the dancers attending the Bennington dance course this summer are from the southern states. Miami Beach, Fla., is represented by Miss Frances Alpert and Coral Gables by Miss Eleanor Struppa. Among the New Englanders are Miss Janice Janes and Miss Mary Starks of Boston; Mrs. Lillian Finn, Miss Charlotte Weinrebe, Miss Freda Miller, and Miss Pauline Chellis, Brookline; Miss Jane Forte, Newton Highlands; Miss Sandra Gulben, Worcester; Mrs. Tina Moss, Winthrop; Miss Alice Mulcahy, Lowell, Miss Charlotte Orlov, Roxbury; Miss Jean Aubry, Montague.

Wanda MacDowell

Tobin on Visit To New Hampshire

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, accompanied by Mrs. Tobin, left today for a five-day motor trip in the White Mountains. They will stop at several places. The Mayor will return to his office on Monday.

New Hampshire Author Urges Wholesome Novels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 9—The reading public is tired of unclean books and is looking for authors who can lift them above sordidness, asserts young George Abbe, University of New Hampshire's first novelist, now back in Durham as a staff member of the Writers' Conference.

That George Abbe writes what he believes is seen in his first novel "Voices in the Square."

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact you're going through life nibbling on a lettuce leaf for lunch, the fact remains that all the little Elias and Horaces in the land must have a substantial meal. Which usually means that you find yourself in a kitchen that's filled with heat . . . because in order to bake a couple of potatoes it's necessary to light the big oven. And the gas or electricity you waste with all this small baking business, such as one pie, a small roast, a dozen biscuits, and what not during the month more than adds up, we're told. And it sounds reasonable to us.

Sears, Roebuck and Company suggest that you take things in hand and use their "Stanley Ovenette" . . . a round little metal item that fits over the top of your burners, with a deep cover. The idea is that you can bake pies, a small roast, and the other things we mentioned above in this ovenette . . . with the same results you get in your regular oven. Or so they tell us; and seeing is believing.

If you're a "doubter," suppose you let the factory representative, Miss Ethel Gardner, show you how it's done, and suggest other foods that can be prepared in this way. She'll be in the Park Drive (at Brookline Avenue) store all this week. For $1.98 you can buy the ovenette without the heat indicator . . . but $2.50 buys the one that has it; which is one sure way of checking on the heat; especially if you aren't one of those clever women who can stick her head in the oven and tell the temperature to the dot!

* * *

Black Towels For the Children

How many times have you surveyed young Horace's used towels and muttered something about how the child needs black towels in the first place! A good many, we'll venture. That is why we took particular notice of, and were most amused at, those huckaback towels we saw at Howell Brothers, at 422 Boylston Street. Because they were actually solid black . . . and many a trace of color anywhere. Really most attractive for any bathroom that features black in its tile work; though we still insist that they're perfect for Horace! They are 75 cents, if we remember correctly.

Jordan Marsh has opened a new department that is filled with hotel and restaurant supplies . . . up on the eighth floor of their annex. Which may make you think, "Well, why tell us; we aren't running a restaurant." But we really think you'll enjoy browsing around up there. In fact, we really think you'll shop there, too. For surely you can remember the times when, while dining out, you've picked up some item and wondered why you never saw one of them for sale where you could buy it! Now is your chance to equip your household with the many trick table and kitchenware items you've been wanting to have!

The nicest way we know of to carry a deodorant around the country in a suitcase is to see that they're the "Five Day Deodorant Pads" in the first place. Because then there's nothing to spill on your best silk underthings. All is contained right in one of the pads, which resemble the Revlon polish remover pads we were telling you about recently. One pad at a time takes care of things. They are 55 cents at Gilchrist's and other department stores.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Sunshine Laundry
Telephone BEAcon 1790

MEN!

Please note that wash suits are specially priced during August. Shore routes.

8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Amusements

BOSTON

BROOKLINE
DEAN ROAD SHELL
TOM'W NIGHT—8:00
STATE SYMPHONY
ALEXANDER THIEDE Conducting
LEONARD BERNSTEIN, Soloist
Sponsored by Brookline Musical Society with Federal Music Project
FREE ADMISSION

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m.
ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays. 3 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned) Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mail Orders.

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE

Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred, or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and reductions are made because we are out of some sizes and colors.

WARDROBE CASES (For Women)
were 15.50 to 27.00 NOW 13.85 to 23.85
were 35.00 to 45.00 NOW 29.85 to 39.85
WARDROBE CASES (For Men)
were 22.50 to 32.50 NOW 18.85 to 28.85
were 35.00 to 80.00 NOW 29.85 to 57.85
WARDROBE TRUNKS (Just right for college)
were 29.50 to 37.50 NOW 24.85 to 29.85
were 47.50 to 78.50 NOW 39.85 to 67.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors)
were 70.00 to 135.00 NOW 59.85 to 109.50

GLADSTONE BAGS
were 15.50 to 22.50 NOW 12.85 to 18.85
were 27.50 to 37.50 NOW 21.85 to 23.85
were 45.00 to 55.00 NOW 29.85 to 39.85
LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES
were 12.75 to 37.50 NOW 7.85 to 22.85
were 65.00 to 150.00 NOW 39.85 to 87.85
GLOVES
were 2.00 to 5.00 NOW 1.65 to 3.85
DRESSING CASES
were 8.50 to 37.50 NOW 2.85 to 17.85

Special Drastic Reductions
ON LADIES' HAND BAGS

were 3.75 to 5.00 NOW 1.85 to 2.85
were 6.50 to 8.50 NOW 3.85 to 4.85
were 10.00 to 12.00 NOW 5.85 to 6.85
were 13.50 to 15.00 NOW 7.85 to 8.85
were 18.00 to 22.50 NOW 11.85 to 13.85
were 25.00 to 27.50 NOW 14.85 to 17.85

For example:—The 22.50 bag reduced to 14.85 is a large black English morocco swagger style with grey suede lining, center coin tray. The 20.00 bag reduced to 9.85 is a tan ostrich pouch style, back strap, center swing coin purse.

MEN'S LEA. SUIT CASES
were 18.50 to 70.00 NOW 12.85 to 49.85
VALISES
were 45.00 to 100.00 NOW 38.85 to 69.85
LADIES' LEA. SUIT CASES
were 11.00 to 37.50 NOW 7.85 to 29.85
TOILET CASES
were 8.50 to 17.50 NOW 2.85 to 7.85
KIT BAGS
were 29.50 to 97.50 NOW 24.85 to 77.50
BRIEF CASES
were 3.50 to 22.50 NOW 1.45 to 14.85
SPORT BAGS
were 8.50 to 14.00 NOW 4.85 to 9.85
CLUB BAGS
were 12.50 to 47.50 NOW 9.85 to 29.85
BILL FOLDS, ETC.
were 2.00 to 4.00 NOW .95 to 1.85
were 5.00 to 10.00 NOW 2.85 to 3.85
SHOE CASES
were 12.50 to 47.50 NOW 9.85 to 41.85
UMBRELLAS
were 3.50 to 10.50 NOW 1.85 to 5.85
JEWEL CASES
were 1.00 to 16.50 NOW .65 to 9.85
PHOTO FRAMES
were 3.00 to 12.50 NOW 1.85 to 7.85

All sales final and single pieces subject to prior sale

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REMOVAL SALE!

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SHARP REDUCTIONS in our standard quality SHEETS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, etc.

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Note! After Oct. 1st we shall occupy larger and more convenient premises at 400 Boylston Street

Trade Mark Est. 1786
MAGNOLIA HYANNIS

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est) 800,000
Previous day 829,750
1938 volume to date 182,496,663
1937 volume to date 255,433,240

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Stocks coasted almost to a standstill today after the market had undergone a minor setback in the forenoon. Losses of fractions to more than a point were in the majority near the final hour.

Speculation approached a deadlock as markets lacked dramatic news to reawaken trading interest. Many traders had withdrawn to sidelines to await a more decisive trend or were away from the financial district on vacation.

Transactions lagged at the rate of about 800,000 shares for the full session.

On the curb minor gains in aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric, Newmont Mining and Pittsburgh Plate Glass were offset by small losses in other issues.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market slanted downward as the final hour approached today, although a liberal scattering of rails and industrials managed to retain fair-sized gains.

Despite the prospect of improved revenue figures, traders shied away from rails as a group. Usually inactive issues losing up to 2 points or more included Lehigh Valley 4s of 2003, Central Pacific 5s, Pere Marquette 5s of 1956, and Northern Pacific 6s of 2047.

Local carrier issues were mostly improved, such issues as Interborough Rapid Transit 6s of 1932, I. R. T. refunding 5s of 1965 and Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4½s gaining a point or more.

On the topside for fractions to around a point or more were Western Union 5s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, Great Northern 4s of 1946 "G," Walworth 4s and Western Union 5s of 1951.

Japanese issues were again knocked into new low ground, the Government 6½s losing 2¼. Italy 7s were also lower while Poland 6s gained 2½.

A fair demand developed for U. S. Government loans, gains ranging up to 8-32ds of a point.

Slump on Berlin Börse Continues

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—A slump on the Berlin Börse which began Monday continued today.

More shares were dumped on the market, chiefly by Jews in the process of liquidating their holdings, but potential purchasers did not seem anxious to buy.

The Berliner Börsenzeitung said the international situation particularly as affected by the conflict in the Far East and the situation in Czechoslovakia, accounted for the slump.

Compared with April 1, when the policy of credit expansion ended, the following losses are typical:

General Electric, 15 per cent; Schuckert, 21; Siemens, 22; I. G. Farben, 14; Rhenist Steel Works, 20; United Steel Works, 16, Daimler, 22; Bavarian Motor Works, 20; Rheinmetallborsig, 21; and German Oil, 25.

Dienst Aus Deutschland, an information service, denied the slump indicated something might be wrong with German business.

It pointed out that bonds and Government loans retained their levels and that only stocks were bearish.

Wheat Prices Climb 1 3/8c in Late Trade

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Wheat climbed 1⅜ cents a bushel here late today, responsive to larger export purchases from North America and to uneasiness over persistent Russo-Japanese hostilities.

Upwards of 400,000 bushels of Canadian and United States wheat were estimated to have been bought for shipment to Europe. Price upturns were in the face of big receipts at Duluth, 500 cars today, the heaviest movement of the year.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1 cent to 1¾ above yesterday's finish. Sept. 64⅜-½, Dec. 66⅜-½, corn ½ off to ⅜ up, Sept. 51¼-⅜, Dec. 48⅞, and oats ⅜-⅝ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A sharp advance in home rails, followed by a setback on news of disappointing traffic figures, featured a steady stock market today. Trans-Atlantics fluctuated irregularly. British funds were steady. Coppers tipped backward and oils moved narrowly. Kaffirs dipped in absence of support. Strength of rayons spotlighted a neglected industrial group.

Paris: The Bourse moved narrowly lower today. Rentes declined 10 to 165 centimes. Suez Canal dipped 20 francs. Royal Dutch 35, and Bank of France 40.

Liverpool: Cotton futures turned upward for final gains of 6d to 7d today in sympathy with foreign markets. Rumors of American crop weevil damage and prospects of a new American cotton loan helped sentiment.

Wheat futures ended steady and ½d to 1½d higher on fair buying and better United Kingdom inquiry.

Gets Oil Ship Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—An order for eight oil refinery vessels has been placed by Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey with A. O. Smith Corp., one of the largest orders in months. Four of the vessels are "bubble towers" and four are separator towers. The former are 85 feet long and 10 feet in diameter and the latter 35 feet long and 11 feet in diameter. These vessels are for shipment to foreign refineries of Standard Oil.

American Home Products Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of the American Home Products Corp. for quarter ended June 30, 1938, amounted to $613,543 after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes, etc., but before surtax, equal to 82 cents a share on the capital stock against $741,554, or $1 a share, in the preceding quarter and $692,149, or 93 cents a share, in June quarter of 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	38¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	38	Acme Sti (1)	1	41	41	41	Aug 5
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	18	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	22	21¾	21¾	Aug 9
38¼	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	7	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ ½
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	6	63¼	62	62	—1⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	21	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Allechany Corp	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	5½	Allechany pf zw	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Allechan pf 420 ww	8	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
17¼	5	Allechan pf 840 ww	3	11½	11½	11½	Aug 8
17½	7¾	Allechany pr pf	2	13	13	13	Aug 6
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	3	18¾	18½	18½	
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Aug 8
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	179	179	179	+ ½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (½e)	2	14⅛	13½	14½	Aug 9
12	4½	Allied Strs	30	11¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	63⅛	62⅜	63¼	Aug 9
54½	34⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	23	52	50½	50½	— ⅝
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	53	Amerada Corp (2)	4	71	70	71	—1½
84¾	49	Am Ar Ch Del (2¼e)	3	80	79	79	— ½
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	1	63⅛	62⅜	63¼	Aug 9
42⅛	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	12	19¾	19¼	19½	
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	40	40	40	—1
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	6	102½	101¾	102½	+ ¾
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	3	167½	167¼	167½	Aug 9
53	28	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	28¾	28½	28¾	
22⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	2	47½	47½	47½	—1½
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Dist pf (5)	4	20¾	20¼	20⅞	— ⅛
116	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	Aug 8
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	5	8¼	8½	8¼	Aug 9
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	13	12	12	12	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅞
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1¼
12¾	5½	Am & F P $ 2 pf	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	Aug 8
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	8	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	15½	15½	15½	—1
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	42	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
21¼	14½	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	
20¼	13	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug 6
8¾	4¼	Am International	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	12	22½	22	22	— ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
80¾	58	Am Locomotive pf	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ⅛
20¾	15⅝	Am Safety Raz (1.60)	9	19½	19¼	19½	+1
15⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	2	14⅝	14½	14½	
56¾	38⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	29	50⅛	49	49¼	— ⅞
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	134¾	134¾	134¾	+3¾
55¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
34¾	15⅜	Am Sti Fdrs	22	29¼	28¼	29	+ ¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14	12	Am Stove	1	14	14	14	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¾e)	16	26⅛	23½	23½	—2¾
118⅛	101¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	
20¼	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	Aug 5
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	142⅞	141¾	142⅞	+ ⅞
88¼	58¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	88	87¾	87¾	
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	141	141	141	Jul 30	
13⅛	6	Am Wat Wks	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	42	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	85	85	85	—5¾
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅛	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	18	41½	40	40½	— ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	6	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
38	21	Anaconda	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
50	29	Anacon W & C	119	36½	35⅝	35⅝	—1
21⅞	10⅜	Ancnor Hoc Gl (.30e)	8	48	48	48	Aug 6
19	10	Andes Copper	8	20⅝	20	20⅜	— ⅜
4½	2	A P W Paper	2	17¼	17	17¼	Aug 2
31½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug 6
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅞
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	Artloom Corp	3	10⅝	10½	10½	Aug 6
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	57	57	57	Aug 9
75	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	17	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5¾k)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	6	36½	36	36	+2
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	28	39	37¾	37¾	— ¾
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½e)	7	58¾	58⅛	58¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	23¾	23¼	23¼	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
27⅜	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 8
108½	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	9	23½	23½	23½	
49½	38⅞	Atlas Corp (.40a)	2	108½	108½	108½	Aug 8
58	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Atlas Powder (1½e)	7	48½	47⅝	47⅝	Aug 8
6½	2½	Atlas Tack	1	57	57	57	Aug 6
3¾	2	Auburn Auto	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Aug 4
4⅞	2½	Aust Nichols	2	4	4	4	— ⅜
		Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	3	3	3	3	Jul 29
			27	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛

B

11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	22	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	46	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	35	34½	34½	Jul 21
23¾	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	7	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5	Barker Bros	8	12	11½	12	— ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	33	19⅛	18⅜	19	— ⅛
17¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	10	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
96½	90½	Beat Cram pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug 4
9	5¾	Belding Hem (½e)	1	8¾	8½	8¾	Aug 8
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27½)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
22¼	8¾	Bendix Aviation	226	23¼	21⅝	22¾	+ ½
19	13½	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	3	18½	18½	18½	
50¼	36⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	46½	46	46	— ¾
65¾	39¾	Beth Steel	43	59⅜	58⅜	58½	—1¼
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 6% pf (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Aug 8
29	17½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	99	99	99	+1½
20¼	9¾	Bigelow-Sanford	2	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
19¼	10⅛	Black & Decker	2	19⅜	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
35½	20⅛	Blaw-Knox	18	17⅞	17	17	—1
30⅜	15⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
14¼	9	Bohn Al & Brass	14	28	28¼	27	
19⅜	15	Bond Strs	2	14	14	14	Aug 6
33¼	16½	Borden Co (1e)	12	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	
4¾	2	Borg-Warner	45	32⅞	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	14	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Aug 6
12⅜	5⅝	Bower Roll Bear	2	25½	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
35½	12¾	Bridgeport Brass	18	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
38	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	46	34⅝	33½	33¾	— ⅜
40¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
10¾	3⅞	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
2	1¼	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	2	2	2	Aug 6
13⅜	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug 6
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	17	11¾	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
21½	10¾	Bklyn Un Gas	1	32	32	32	+1
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	18	18	18	
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	34½	34½	34½	Aug 6
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	9½	9¾	9¾	Aug 9
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	10	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
5½	3	Budd Wheel	8	6	5⅞	6	
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2½e)	3	21¾	21½	21½	Aug 8
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	25	36⅝	35¼	35¾	— ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	11	16	14⅜	15¼	— ¾
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	2½	2½	2½	
10	5¾	Butler Bros	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 1
24	16¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	21¾	21½	21½	Aug 9
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
			7	20¼	20	20	+ ¼

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	3	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	2	2	2	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	7	8½	8	8⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	7	17½	17	17⅜	— ⅛
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale	24	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
8½	5	Canadian Pacific	42	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	40	40	40	Aug 9
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	18¼	12⅜	8¼	8¼	Aug 8
4½	2½	Carpenter Sti (.20e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	3	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Aug 8
85	29¾	Case (J I) Co	7	96½	93	95	—1
106	100¼	Caterp Tract pf (5)	7	53½	53	53½	— ⅜
25½	9	Caterp Tractor Co	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul
28	19½	Celanese Corp	7	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅜
8⅝	2	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	89¼	89	89¼	— ⅜
28	12½	Celotex Corp	4	24	23½	23½	— ¼
5⅝	2	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
14	7	Cent Foundry	10	8	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7	3¼	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	
6⅞	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Aug 8
49½	26¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Aug 8
10¼	4½	Certain-teed Prod	14	47¼	46	46	—1½
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1¼
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2½e)	3	12	12	12	
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	26	33	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	Jul 11
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅜
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	½	½	½	Aug 9
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	1	3	3	3	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	3	1	1	1	Aug 6
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	4¾	4½	4½	
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15⅞	8¼	Chi Mail Order	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	14	14	14	Aug 9
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Aug 6
16⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	5	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	43	43	43	Aug 6
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	Aug 9
2	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	2	2	2	
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 3
10⅝	1¼	Childs Co	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
78½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
			138	73	71	71⅝	—1¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.80e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6½	2	City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	24	24	24	Aug 8
38⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	7	41	41	41	
25⅝	10½	Clueit Peabdy (.40e)	6	23	22⅝	23	— ⅛
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	4	137	137	137	— ½
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Aug 9
13¾	7⅝	Colgate-Palm-P	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	96	96	96	— ¼
37⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	13	35½	34¾	35¼	— ⅜
20	9⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
22⅜	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Aug 8
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	1	20	20	20	Aug 8
79	57	Col G & E pf A (8)	30	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
16⅛	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%cf)	1	87	87	87	Aug 9
38⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14½	Aug 9
58½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	33	33	33	Jul 20
50	22	Comi Credit (4)	1	92	92	92	Aug 9
105	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	21	49¾	49½	49½	
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	108	108	108	Aug 9
107	90	Comi I T ev pf (4½)	9	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Comi Solvents	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
2	1	Com'with & South	48	11½	10½	11	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	39	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	18	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug 9
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	8	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	3	8½	8½	8½	Aug 9
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	9	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	26	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	100	99½	100	+ ⅝
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	7	1½	1½	1½	Aug 9
8¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10¾	7	Cons Laundries	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil (.80)	17	10⅛	10	10	
7½	2⅝	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
½	⅛	Consol R R Cuba pf	3	4⅜	4	4	Aug 8
5⅝	2¼	Consol Textile	3	¼	¼	¼	
22	10	Consol'n Coal	7	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
89½	78	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 8
17½	9¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	88¼	88¼	88½	Aug 5
26⅞	8⅜	Container Corp	7	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
23¼	11¼	Cont Bak A	12	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
45	21½	Cont Bak B	12	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	
103½	85½	Cont Bak pf (3)	1	99	99	99	Aug 9
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	10	46	45½	46	— ⅛
112	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Aug 8
11⅜	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	10	10	10	— ¼
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
13¾	7⅞	Cont Motors	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug 9
35⅝	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	10	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	— ⅜
19½	10	Cont Steel	2	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
68⅝	52	Corn Products (3)	1	69	69	69	
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¾	3¾	Coty Inc	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	19	Crane Co	16	35½	34	34	—1½
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	112	111½	112	Aug 9
25⅜	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1½e)	2	21½	21½	21½	Aug 9
10⅞	5¾	Crosley Radio	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	Aug 8
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	5	33⅜	32⅞	33	— ⅛
79	57	Crown C pf ww(2¼)	1	37	37	37	+ ¾
34½	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug 5
14⅞	7½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅜	3	3⅜
100	Agfa-Ansco	34½	34	34
200	Ainsworth	9¾	9¼	9¼
200	Allied Int Inv	¼	¼	¼
200	Allied Int Inv pf(1k)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
150	Alum Co Am	114¾	114	114
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	103	103	103
400	Alum Ltd	125	124	124
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
400	Am Airlines	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	Am Cit P&LA(1½h)	26½	26⅛	26⅛
300	AmCiP&LAw(1.72h)	28	27½	27½
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	23½	23⅛	23¾
100	Am & Fgn P war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2300	Am as & El (1.40)	28½	28	28¼
50	Am G&E pf (6)	110⅝	110½	110⅝
100	Am Gen	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	26	26	26
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	18½	18⅛	18½
100	Am Light & T (.90e)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
200	Am Maracaibo	⅞	¾	⅞
6700	Am Repub (.10e)	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
300	Am Seal-Kap (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
800	Am Superpow	¾	¾	¾
1090	Apex Elec Mfg	13½	13½	13½
200	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3¼	3¼
800	Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
300	Ash Oil & R (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Asso El Ind (.362e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
600	Asso G&EI A	1	⅞	1
300	Asso G&El pf	7⅛	7	7
200	Atl Cst Fish	4	3⅞	4⅛
100	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
400	Atlas Plw	13	12¾	13
1500	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Auto V Mach (1½a)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Avery & Sons (.40e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Aviation & Tran	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30	Axton-Fis A	36	35	36
1000	Baldwin Loco war	4¾	4½	4½
300	Baldwin Rub	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Bardstn Dis	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Bartum Sta Stl	1⅞	1¾	1¾
200	Bari & Seel A (1.20)	9	9	9
200	Bath Iron Wks	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Bell Aire	12½	12½	12½
2300	Bellanca Aire	7⅛	6½	6½
50	Bens & Hed pf	26½	26½	26½
200	Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	¾	¾
50	Blauners (1)	10	10	10
3700	Bliss (E W)	12¼	11½	11⅞
600	Blue Ridge	1¾	1¼	1¼
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	39½	39½	39½
200	Blumenthal (S)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10	Bohack (HC) Inf	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Bowm-Bilt 2 pf	3	3	3
900	Breeze Corp	4½	4	4½
400	Br-Am Tb br(.82e)	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Brown-F Dist	2½	2½	2½
600	Brown Rubber	8⅛	5	5
150	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	100½	100½	100½
100	Bunk Hill & S	15½	15½	15½
600	Burry Biscuit	3⅜	3½	3⅜
300	Can Marconi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Carib Syn	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Carnation (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾
500	Carrier Corp	24¼	23¾	23⅞
700	Carter (J W) (.30e)	7¼	6½	7¼
300	Casco Prod (1½e)	17¼	16⅞	17
100	Catalin Am	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Cen & S W Ut	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Cen NY Pr 7pf(3½h)	88	88	88
100	Cen Ohio Stl (½e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1300	Cen Stl A	2	1½	1½
200	Centrif Pine (.40)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
550	Chi Flex Shaft (.4)	75	74	74
50	Childs pf	51¼	51¼	51¼
200	Cities Service	9	7⅞	9
200	Cit Svc pf	40⅞	40¾	40¾
30	Cit Svc pf BB	39	38	38
25	Cit Svc P&L 56 pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
300	City & Sub Hom (.30)	3½	3¼	3¼
500	Cla ude Neon Lts	1½	1⅜	1½
50	Cleve Ell Illum (2)	38½	38½	38½
500	Club Al Uten	2	2	2
3000	Colon Develop	3	3	3
200	Colo Fuel & I war	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Colts P F Arms	58	58	58
1100	Colum O&G	3⅜	3¼	3¼
700	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2300	Cons Coppermin	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Cons Gas Ut	¾	¾	¾
50	Cons Mng & S 1(e)	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
200	Cons Stl Corp	5	4⅞	5
100	Creole Bell A Stl	9	9	9
400	Creole Pet (.5a)	22⅝	22½	22½
300	Crocker-Wh El M	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
1000	Crown Drug	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
40	Cuneo Press pf(6½)	107½	107	107½
100	Curtis Pub (.4e)	9¼	9¾	9¾
300	Dayton Rub	11½	12	12
200	Det G&M pf (1.20)	14	14	14
200	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Det Stl Prod	32½	32½	32½
25	Diamond Shoe (1)	14	14	14
200	Distr Corp Sec (1)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Draper Corp (4¾e)	63	63	63
200	Dubilier Cond	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Duro-Test (.10e)	5	4¾	5
200	Eafgle Pich Ld	10⅞	10¾	10¾
100	East Gas & F	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	East G&F 6pf	18½	18	18
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	16	16	16
9200	El Bond & Sh	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
700	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	56¾	56	56¼
300	El Pow As	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	El Pow As A	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	El P&L war	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Emp G&F 7% pf	51½	51½	51½
100	Emp G&F 6½%2pf	49¾	49¼	49¼
100	Emp G&F 6% pf	49¾	49¾	49¼
700	Equity Corp	1⅛	1	1
300	Esq-Coron (1.20t)	12¼	12¼	12¼
700	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5¼	5	5¼
100	Falstaff Brew (1e)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Fansteel Met	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Fedders Mfg	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Fisk Rub	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Ford M Can A (1)	20	20	20
50	Ford M Can B (1)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Froedt G&M2(1½e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150	Froedt G pf (1.20)	17½	16⅞	17
50	Fuller Co	20½	20½	20½
100	Gen Allovs	2	2	2
200	Gen Firepfg(.35e)	14¾	14⅛	14⅛
20	Gen Pub S pf	53	53	53
100	Gen Tel	11¾	11¼	11¾
100	Gen Tel pf	43	43	43
100	GlenAldenCoal(1.4e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Godchaux Sug A(3e)	31	31	31
300	Grand Uat Films	⅝	⅝	⅝
2800	Gray Tel PS	10⅜	9	9⅞
25	Gt Atl & P nv (2e)	59½	59½	59½
500	Greenf T&D	8	8	8
2500	Grum'n Aire A (¾e)	9	9	9
300	Gulf Oil (⅗e)	45½	45½	45½
100	Hall Lamp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Harvard Brew	1	1	1
200	Hazeltine (3)	18½	18¼	18½
200	Hecla Min (.15e)	9¾	9½	9¾
200	Holling Gold (.65a)	15	15	15
400	Holophane (¾e)	15¾	15½	15¾
1000	Humble Oil (¾e)	70⅛	69⅞	69⅞
100	Hummel-Ross F	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3½	3½	3½
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
400	Ill Zinc	12¼	12	12
100	Imp Oil Ltd (⅓e)	17	17	17
50	Ind Ser 7% pf	12¼	11½	11½
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	61¼	61¼	61¼
100	Int Cig Mch (1½e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
1000	Int Hyd-El pf	20½	19¾	19¾
500	Int Pap & Pow war	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
400	Internat Pet (1½a)	26¼	26	26
100	Intern Pet reg (1½a)	25¼	25¼	25¼
200	Inter Petrol (.40e)	10¼	9¾	9¾
100	Inter Vitamin (.20e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Inter Roy (.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Irving Air Chu (1)	11¾	11½	11½
100	Jacobs F Ld	5	5	5
200	Jones & Lau Stl	31	30⅛	30⅞
150	Julian&Kneg(1.4e)	30¾	30½	30⅝
200	Kennedy's	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Knott Corp (.20e)	12	12	12
50	Kopper Co (2.4e)	36		
3500	Lake Shore M (4)	52½	52¼	52½
100	Lakey Fdy & M	2¾	2¾	2¾
3500	Lehigh C&N	5	4¾	5
100	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
300	Lion Oil (1)	22¾	22¼	22½
300	Locke Stl Ch (1e)	14	13⅞	14
1700	Lockheed Aire	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
300	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9½	9½	9½
20	Long Is L pf (3½)	32¾	32½	32¾
150	Loudon Packg	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Louis L&E (.40)	8¼	7¾	7¾
10	Lucky Tiger (.02e)	53	53	53
200	Majestic Rad & T	1½	1½	1½
300	Marion St Shov	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Massey-Harris	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Master Elec (.65e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	Master Elec (.65e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
400	McWill Dredg	18¼	17⅞	18¼
100	Memph N Gas(.20e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Mercnant Strs(1e)	18	18	18
100	Merritt-C & S	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Michigan G & O	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mich Stl Tube	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Midwest Oil (1)	9	9	9
200	Molybdenum	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Montg Ward A (.7)	149	149	149
200	Mount City Con	7	7	7
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Nat Auto Fib	9½	9⅛	9⅛
200	Nat Bellas Hess	1	1	1
300	Nat Contain(.42½e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
200	Nat Mfr & Strs	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Nat Rub Mch	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Nat Service pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Nat Sug Ref (1¼e)	12¾	12½	12½
100	Nat Un Rad	1	1	1
300	Nehi Corp	44	43¾	44
200	Newmont Min (1e)	75½	75	75½
100	NY Merchand (.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Niag Hud Po	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Niag Sh Md B	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	39½	38	38
100	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1½	1½	1½
300	Nor Am Ray A	28½	27¼	27¼
300	Nor Sta Pw A	11	11	11
75	Ohio Brass B	30	29½	30
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	113	113	113
100	Oilstocks (.40)	10¾	10¾	10¾
25	OklaNaGas cv pf(6)	96½	96½	96½
300	Pan G&E 6 pf (1½)	30	30	30
25	Pac Light pf (6)	106½	106¼	106¼
300	Pan-Am Air (⅝e)	16¾	15⅞	16¼
50	Pass-Her Tubes (4a)	96	95	96
100	Patsene Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Pender Gr B	6½	6½	6½
50	Penin Tel (1.60)	26	26	26
100	Pennroad (⅛e)	2⅛	2	2⅛
50	Pa Salt (3½e)	189½	187	187
20	Pennerell	74	74	74
100	Phila Co (.55e)	5⅞	5½	5½
400	Pierce Govern (.60)	21¼	20½	20½
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Pitts&Lake E (⅓e)	53¼	53¼	53¼
100	Pitts Forg	8½	8½	8½
500	Pitts Pl Gl (½e)	100	99	99
100	Plough Inc (.55e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Potrero Sugar	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Pratt&Lam (1½e)	22½	22½	22½
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	P S Ind $6 pf	23	23	23
50	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	44	43¾	44
100	Raytheon Mfg	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	33½	33	33
100	Root Pet pf	6½	6½	6½
100	Russeks F Ave (½)	7	7	7
200	Ryan Cons Pet	3½	3½	3½
400	Ryerson & Haynes	1½	1½	1½
900	St Regis Pap	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Samson Unit	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Scovill Mfg	24	24	24
100	Scullin Stl	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Segal Lock & H	¼	¾	¾
200	Seiberling Rub	3½	3¼	3½
100	Selected Indus	1½	1½	1½
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	75¾	75¾	75¾
150	Sel Ind pr (5½)	75	74¾	74¾
600	Severaky Airc	⅜	2¼	2¼
1500	Sherwin-Wms(2e)	108	106½	108
200	Simplicity Pat	4¼	4½	4¼
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	236	236	236
300	Solar Mfg	4¼	4½	4¾
100	Soss Mfg	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	So Coast (.15e)	3½	3½	3½
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Stand Inv pf	12¾	12¾	12¾
900	St Oil Ky (1)	17⅞	17½	17½
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Stand Prod	9½	9½	9½
200	Stand Stl-Lead	¼	¼	¼
500	Stand Tube B	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Starrett Corp vte	5	5	5
200	Sterl Alum Prod	7	7	7
100	Sterling Brew	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Sterling Inc (.20a)	3½	3½	3½
25	Stetson (JB)	8⅜	8½	8½
200	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2¼	2¼	2⅜
800	Technicolor (⅛a)	24¼	23¾	24
450	Thew Shovel	18½	17⅝	18½
100	Tilo Roof (1)	11	11	11
400	TobProdExp(.275g)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
160	ToledoEdis6½%pf(6)	96	96	96
500	Transwest Oil	6½	6½	6½
600	Tubize Chat	12½	12⅜	12⅜
100	Tubize Chat A	35¼	35¼	35¼
300	Union Prem FS (1)	14⅜	14¼	14¼
400	United Aire war	11	10½	10½
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Corp war	½	½	½
100	Unit Gas	4	4	4
200	Unit Gas pf (7)	99¼	98½	99¼
500	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Unit Lt&Pow A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Unit Lt&P pf	24⅛	23½	23½
100	Unit Shipyds A	9½	9½	9½
175	Unit Sh M (2½a)	78¼	77¼	77¼
100	Unit Specialts	5½	5½	5½
100	US & Int Sec	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	US Foil B	7	7	7
200	US Lines pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	US Play Cd (1a)	29	29	29
100	U S Radiator	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	U S Rub Recl	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	U S Strs pf	6½	6½	6½
100	United Stores vte	¼	¼	¼
300	Univ Corp tc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2800	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Utility Equit	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Util Equit pr (1k)	45	45	45
100	Valspar Corp	2½	2½	2½
25	Valspar pf (1k)	31½	31½	31½
200	Van Norm MT (1.20e)	25	25	25
200	Venezuel Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ve Pr Sub Svc pf (7)	69½	69½	69½
100	Waco Aire	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Walker Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Wayne Knit M	8	8	8
200	Weisbaum B-Br (.40e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Wellington Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Wentworth Mfg	3½	3½	3½
100	West Va C & C	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Wolverine Tube	7⅞	6⅝	7
8500	Wright Harg (.40a)	8⅛	8	8

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '46	99	99	99
1	Ala Pow 5s '51	93½	92½	92⅝
5	Ala Pow 5½s '57	85	85	82½
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	91	91	91
11	Am G&E 5s 2028	108½	108⅜	108½
9	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102⅜	102½	102⅜
5	Ark P&L 5s '56	98½	98⅜	98½
1	As Elec 4½s '53	43	43	43
3	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	95	95	95
1	As G&E 5s '50	31½	31½	31½
3	As G&E 5s '68	30½	30¼	30½
1	As T&T 5½s '55 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Atlan City El 3½s '64	100¼	100¼	100¼
30	Atlan Gas L 4½s '55	101	100	101
5	Baldw L 6s '50	82½	82½	82½
2	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	122½	122½	122½
1	Birm El 4½s '68	87¼	87¼	87¼
3	Can Pac 6s '42	104	103¾	103¾
5	Cen P & L 5s	95¾	95	95
3	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	103	102½	103
2	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	103	103	103
20	Cen Ill P S 4½s '67 F	98½	98⅜	98⅜
20	Cen P & L 5s '56	95¾	95	95¾
2	Cen St El 5s '48	35¾	35½	35½
4	Cen St P & L 5½s '53	55½	54¾	55¼
1	Chi J Ry&USY 5s'40	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Chi Ry cod 5s'27	44	44	44
3	Cities Ser 5s'69	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
6	Cities Ser 5½s'58	64¾	64¾	64⅞
24	Cities Ser 5s'50	64¾	64¾	64½
1	Cit S as 5½s'42	101¼	101	101¼
5	Cit S P&L 5½s'49	63	62½	63
3	Cit S Pow 5½s'52	63	62⅝	62⅝
2	Commun P&L 5s'57	74¼	74¼	74¼
2	CommuP Svc 5s'60 A	100½	100½	100½
4	Con Gas Ut 6s'43 st	62¼	61½	61½
6	Cont G&E 5s'58 A	80¼	80	80¼
5	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Del El Pow 5½s 59	104	104	104
1	Del GC Gas 5s 60	106	106	106
7	Det C Gas 5s 50 B	103½	103½	103½
2	Det Int Br 6½s 52	5	5	5
7	East G&F 4s 56 A	78½	77¾	77¾
1	El Paso El 5s 50 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
14	Empire Dis 5s 52	96½	96	96½
67	Emp O&R 5½s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Erie Ltg 5s 67	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Fstone Cot M 5s 48	103½	103⅜	103⅜
35	Fla P&L 5s 54	92	91½	92
1	Fla Pow & Lt 6s C	86¼	86¼	86¼
10	Gatin P 5s 56	104⅛	104	104⅛
3	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	79	78	79
2	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
19	Geo Pow 5s '67	91½	91½	91½
1	Geo P&L 5s '78	57	57	57
2	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	71	71	71
1	Gobel 4½s '41 A	64	64	64
2	Grand Trunk 4s'50	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	39	39	39
3	Harken Wat 5s '77 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	64½	64½	64½
2	Hydrade F 6s '49 B	67½	67½	67½
2	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107¾	107¾	107¾
28	Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	94	92¾	93½
1	Ill Pow&L 5¼s 57	84	84	84
5	Ill Pow&L 6s 54	100½	100	100½
5	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	97	96¾	96¾
2	Ind E 5s 51 C	86	85½	86
1	Ind Hyd El 5s 58	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	54	54	54
1	Indpnnls Gas 5s 52	64½	63½	63½
15	Ind P&L 5s 57 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	36½	35¾	36¼
17	Inters Pow 5s 57	58½	57¾	58
2	Inters P Svc 5s 56D	81	79	80
2	Inters P Svc 5½s58	73	73	73
1	Ja Ne Lt&P 5s 57	98½	98½	98½
1	Ja-Neb L&P 5s '61B	98	98	98
4	Ja Pub Svc 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Jt Sun Pw 6s '63A	46½	46½	46½
2	Jer Cen P&L 4½s '61C	104½	104½	104½
1	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Kan Pow 5s '57 A	101	101	101
2	Ky Util 5s '69I	83¼	82¾	82¾
3	Ky Util 5s '61H	83¼	83¼	83¼
3	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	102¼	102	102
5	Lib McN & L 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
3	Lou P&L 5s '57	105	104¾	104¾
1	McCord R 4s '57	70½	70½	70½
2	Metro Ed 4s '71	106	106	106
1	Mid St Pet 6½s '45A	90	90	90
8	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	98	98	98
7	Minn P&L 4½s '78	95	95	95
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	103	103	103
4	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	99½	98¾	98¾
3	Munson SS 6½s '37ct	4½	4½	4½
7	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	82	82	82
8	Nat Pub S 5s '78ct	38¼	38	38¼
3	Neisner Bro 5½ '48	94	94	94
3	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	84	83½	84
4	N Eng G&E 5s '50	55	54¾	55
3	N Eng G&E 5s '47	58	57¾	58
1	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	58	57¾	58
1	N Eng Pow 5½s '56	90	90	90
1	N Eng Pow 5s '48	89	89	89
1	N Orl PS 6s '49 A	81	81	81
4	N Orl PS 5s '42 st	92½	92½	92½
1	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	105	105	105
1	NY Pow&Lt4½s '67	107½	107½	107½
6	NY StE&G4½s '80	95¾	95	95¾
1	Nor Am I&P 5½s '58	87	87	87
2	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	50½	50½	50½
5	Nor Ind2PubS 5s '69	104	103¾	104
1	Nor Ind Pb S 5s 66C	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Nor West El 6s '45 st	104½	104½	104½
1	Nor West Pft 5s '57	95	94½	94½
1	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	104½	104½	104½
7	Ohio Pow 4½s'56D	104½	104½	104½
1	Okla Nat Gas 6s '45	99¾	99¼	99¼
1	OklaNatGas4½s'51A	104	103¾	104
1	Pac L&P 5s '52	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Pac P&L 5s'55	72¾	72¾	72¾
7	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	90	89¾	89½
2	Pen Cen P&L 5s'79	98	98	98
1	Pen El 4s'71F	93¼	93½	93¼
2	Pen Gas Pow&C 4s'61D	96	95½	96
1	Pitts Steel 6s '48	89	89	89
2	Portland G&C 5s'40	67	67	67
1	Pub Sv N Ill

Commerce and Finance

Wallace's Granary Starts in Big Way as Crop Surpluses Mount

Business and Industry

Business Leaders Say Business Is Generally Better

NEW YORK (AP)—Twenty business executives in diversified lines in various cities report a general feeling of business betterment now and hope for further improvement this fall, in a survey made public by George A. Sloan Chairman of the Consumers Goods Industries Committee.

Mr. Sloan pointed out that the reports in whole reflected "an eagerness on the part of business to find a justification for renewed confidence and to discern the signs for the way up and out. However, they also show the delicacy of the situation as it still exists."

Excerpts from some of the comments he received follow:

Lammot du Pont, President E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.: "Since the first of July, we have been above the standard—something like 5 per cent above. In other words our business has improved about 15 per cent."

Fall Outlook Good

C. C. Carlton, President, automotive parts and equipment manufacturers, Lansing, Mich.: "Everyone looking for good business this fall and better business in the first quarter of 1939."

Clarence Francis, President, General Foods Corp., New York: "Believe last half of year, particularly the last quarter, will give a fairly good account of itself. General employment should react beneficially as a result of the movement of grain and the need for increases in inventories."

Claudius T. Murchison, President, Cotton-Textile Institute, Washington, D. C.: "Outlook improved. Believe increased buying is for the purpose of taking care of actual consumption requirements."

Arthur Besse, President, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, New York: "Definite improvement in recent weeks. The real lift in business if it comes will be due to placing of advanced orders for men's wear for spring, 1939."

J. F. McElwain, President, J. F. McElwain Company, Boston: "Prices raw materials since May have advanced 20 per cent to 30 per cent; as a result shoe concerns have gone into the market and production is being stepped up. Looking forward to an improvement for industry as a whole during next six months."

Ernest T. Trigg, President, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington: "Much better feeling throughout industry although no actual improvement in sales. Contemplate better fall business in comparison with last fall."

J. D. A. Morrow, President, Pittsburgh Coal Company, Pittsburgh: "Whatever pickup in industrial activity may occur will have definite effect on coal purchases and production. Industrial stocks have been pretty thoroughly liquidated and depleted so that any important increase in industrial activity will require purchase of coal."

Herbert Gutterson, President, Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, New York: "Universally considered in our industry that there will be real improvement in the fall."

J. H. Williams, President, J. H. Williams & Co., Buffalo: "We presume that reduction of inventories, together with the better sentiment engendered by the improvement in the stock market, will probably make for generally improved business this fall."

Sees Improvement

W. N. Watson, Secretary, Manufacturing Chemists Association, Washington, D. C.: "We expect a gradual improvement this summer. We also expect an increased volume of business this fall."

Charles W. Boyce, Executive Secretary, American Paper & Pulp Association, New York: "We expect increase in production of paper during last half of this year—the extent dependent upon the course of general business."

Axtell J. Byles, President, American Petroleum Institute, New York: "Demand for our principal product, gasoline, still running ahead of corresponding periods in 1937."

Harold Boeschenstein, Vice-President, Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio: "Reports and inventories from practically all sections indicate expectation of substantially improved fall business."

Roy A. Cheney, Managing Director, Underwear Institute, New York: "Expect fair business during the summer and that heavyweight merchandise for fall will be better than anticipated several months ago. We also anticipate splendid forward buying of lightweight merchandise for next spring's delivery."

G. H. Conze, President, Susquehanna Silk Mills, New York: "Initial budgets for buying of fall merchandise have increased 25 per cent over what was planned two months ago by all types of buyers."

E. G. Ackerman, Assistant Business manager, Glass Container Association of America, New York: "Some improvement during June and July. We anticipate further improvement during the fall months."

Orders Increase

C. W. Dall, President, National-Rayon Weavers Association, New York: "Substantial increase in orders during the first two weeks in July for staples and linings. Reasonable to expect good movement in this class of goods for fall and early winter. Tremendous inquiry (for dress goods and novelties) indicating wide distribution for fall."

Leslie C. Smith, secretary-treasurer, National Ice Advertising, Inc., Chicago: "June disastrous because of weather. Whether we make up will depend largely upon weather and crop movement, i. e., perishable products. Latter, so far, better than last year."

Earl Constantin, President, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, New York: "We anticipate shipments for 1938 will exceed those of 1936 (the best year since 1929) which we regard as a measuring stick."

Surveys Business

By a Staff Artist

George A. Sloan
Chairman of the Consumers Goods Industries Committee

'Gas' Price Fixing Retrial Date Set

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone has tentatively set Sept. 26 as the date for retrial of 15 oil company executives and three corporations, whose conviction on charges of gasoline price-fixing he recently set aside.

Government counsel requested the new trial start at that time and the court agreed.

Judge Stone has under advisement a Government motion to reverse that part of his ruling on the general convictions which granted acquittal to 10 officials and one company.

A verdict of guilty was returned by a jury Jan. 22 against 16 corporations and 30 individuals.

Judge Stone sustained the convictions of 12 concerns and five executives and granted new trials to all others except those acquitted.

Southeastern, Railway Express Firms in Merger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Southeastern Express Company and the Railway Express Agency have been merged under the latter name, effective Aug. 1, it was announced.

The Southeastern was formed in 1921 to provide shipping service in the Southern Railway's territory from the Ohio and Potomac Rivers south to the Gulf and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. For the past 17 years it has been the only independent company in competition with the larger Railway Express organization.

C. Baker Williams, Southeastern traffic manager, who will become Southern traffic manager for Railway Express, said that about 1,100 Southeastern offices and 1,800 employees would come into the Railway Express system under the merger. He said a majority of the Southeastern offices would be closed to avoid duplication of physical properties, but the Southeastern employees would be retained.

Mr. Williams said the stockholders of Southeastern, who have received dividends each year of the company's operation, would be paid dollar for dollar on their shares.

Mutual Savings Banks Inquiry Is Started by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Securities Commission experts have begun the spade-work for the anti-trust investigation of $12,000,000,000 assets of the nation's mutual savings banks.

In some respects the study probably will parellel the commission's analysis of the $30,000,000,000 assets of insurance companies and the relation of this huge reservoir of funds to the capital market.

The latter phase of the survey was authorized by Congress to determine whether concentration of enormous assets entailed monopolistic practices.

SEC at Work

SEC experts already have outlined the job of analyzing the mechanics of marketing securities to insurance companies. Present indications are that the commission's monopoly staff will pattern its study of savings bank assets after its survey of the insurance field.

Executives in both fields may be called in to testify, although much of the raw material needed for the study is available in financial manuals and elsewhere.

Pointing up the savings banks inquiry is the fact that about $6,000,000,000, or 50 per cent, of all such assets are held in New York State, and about 90 per cent is piled up in banks in five states: New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Commission specialists searching for monopolistic practices and influences believe the job of analyzing interlocking directorates will present a maze of difficulties.

Examples Given

For instance, a railroad president may be a director of a savings bank and an insurance company, both of which may own bonds of the railroad. He may be in a position to influence the purchase of new bonds issued by the railroad through his power to direct part of the railroad's business to the bank and the insurance company.

Assuming such situations exist, SEC analysts said they might be hard to pin down. Some explain that it will be no simple job to measure such factors with precision or to weigh their effect on the capital market.

Once the job defining and measuring monopolistic forces is completed, the experts must go to work on the next step—devising remedies.

Toledo Edison Issues Offered To Public Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—An underwriting group headed by First Boston Corporation and including 48 other underwriters are offering to the public today $30,000,000 first mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent Series due 1968, and $6,500,000 4 per cent, sinking fund debentures due 1948 of the Toledo Edison Company which will effect the reduction in interest charges and in mortgage debt of the company. The bonds are priced at 101½ per cent, the debentures at 100¾ per cent.

The underwriters besides the First Boston Corporation include:

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Smith, Barney & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget Inc., Lehman Brothers, White, Weld & Co., H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., Glore, Forgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Central Republic Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Hayden, Miller & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Lee Higginson Corp., F. S. Moseley & Co., Otis & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Schroder, Rockefeller & Co., Inc., The Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Alex. Brown & Sons, E. W. Clark & Co., Clarke, Dodge & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Bodell & Co., Granberry Marche & Lord, Starkweather & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles Inc., Dean Witter & Co., J. E. Baker & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc., Pacific Company of California, Paine, Webber & Co., Mellon Securities Corporation.

Rail Employment Off 20 P. C. in July

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Railroads put nearly 15,000 back to work in July.

The Interstate Commerce Commission said Class 1 carriers employed 929,477 persons in that month, compared with 914,765 in June.

July employment, however, was about 20 per cent below July, 1937.

Rayon Shipments in July Rise Sharply Over June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shipments of rayon in July advanced sharply, running nearly double shipments in June, Rayon Organon reports. Its index of yarn deliveries rose to 843, a new high, against 473 in June and 697 in July, 1937.

Inventories decreased from nearly four months' supply to a little over three months'. Factors responsible were improvement in business sentiment, fear of an advance in rayon prices, seasonal demand for fall production and buying up by converters of the small stocks of available fabrics.

Production of rayon yarns by domestic mills in June quarter was the smallest for any three-month period since 1934. With resumption of demand, however, it is expected third-quarter production will show substantial increase over the low second-quarter figure.

Rayon yarn production for June quarter was 53,300,000 pounds, against 57,500,000 the first quarter of 1938 and a quarterly average of 78,100,000 for 1937.

Southern California Telephone

SAN FRANCISCO — Southern California Telephone Company reports net gain of 1,464 telephone stations in July, against net loss of 248 in June and a gain of 1,471 in July, 1937. For first seven months of 1938 the company had a gain of 10,087 stations, against a gain of 26,213 in the like 1937 period.

Bumper Crops Add to Stocks Held on Loan by Government

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The bearish response of cotton prices Monday to the Government forecast (11,988,000 bales) brings us nationally one step nearer, it is felt here, to the largest Government loan problem yet faced. For although the crop estimate did not reach the 12,700,000 figure which under last February's Farm Act would touch off a mandatory Government "loan," the price dropped to within a few points of the 8¼-cent Southern average which will make such loan mandatory. And the Government already has 7,000,000 vales of cotton. And even 11,988,000 bales is more than will probably be sold here and abroad, so a substantial amount more of cotton would go into the loan.

And it is quite possible the final crop outturn may be substantially in excess of this Aug. 1 estimate. It was, last year—unofficial estimates began in June at around 13,000,000, and official estimates began a year ago at 15,593,000 bales and the final outturn was 18,900,000 bales. The cotton quota system is based solely on acreage, and cotton planters naturally are using their best land and have been using more fertilizer per acre every year since 1932.

Large Carry-Over

Even the current carry-over figures are terrific for American cotton, so that when, as, and if the new loan has to be offered, the Government could easily get a couple more million bales under it, the Commodity Credit Corporation's operations thereby making the old Farm Board look like a piker.

And in wheat the prospect is somewhat the same. Though private estimates have now lowered the crop still further from the peak June 1 official estimate of 1,034,000,000 bushels and the July 1 official estimate of 967,000,000 bushels to a six-expert average private guess of 936,000,000 bushels, this will top our 1938-39 requirements by some 250,000,000 bushels of which the Commodity Credit Corporation may easily get 200,000,000 by Dec. 31 under the present mandatory 60-cent loan.

Then there is the possibility of a corn loan. A corn estimate is due today; if too large farmers may be asked on the fifteenth to vote on a quota system and if they vote it down corn may drop to where a loan is felt advisable, but there is already a loan outstanding on corn on the farm which has caused embarassment because the corn is deteriorating and the bins are bulging.

So, all told, Secretary Wallace's ever-normal granary idea will start off in a big way indeed. And Wall Street is beginning to discuss as a matter of fact and not of economic polemics the question of what will be done with the Gargantuan supplies which the Administration is piling up to protect the farmer against his acuteness in capitalizing the protection of recent years. Obviously even the AAA is beginning to thing ahead, for the Department is reluctant to make any cotton loan unless conditions make it mandatory, and for loan purposes it is now considering only the minimum figure legally permissible (52 per cent of the imaginary "parity" price).

Effect on Prices

First difficulty of course is the obvious fact that the loans make a ceiling instead of a floor to the prices affected. Cotton can hardly rise far at present with 7,000,000 bales of Government-cotton hanging over the market. Wheat prices are now about 10 cents below the loan price. This is in itself an early reversal of what the proud long-term planners of Washington expected.

On February 26 of this year, in the "liberal" magazine "The Nation," Professor Mordekai Ezekiel, prominent idea-man in the Wallace corridors, said that "Minimum loans to co-operating producers of wheat, cotton, and corn . . . at not less than 52 per cent of the parity price . . . would tend to put a floor to farm prices of approximately 60 cents for wheat, 43 cents for corn, and 10 cents for cotton." All three are now well below these levels despite the fact that the AAA had unexpected success in curtailing cotton acreage this year, the fact that Mr. Ezekiel's own department had the previous fall predicted a 1,000,000,000 bushel wheat crop, and the fact that wheat exports since his statement have been better than expected.

The theory of the "ever-normal-granary" is of course that Government commodity speculation should put a floor under low prices for the benefit of producers but a ceiling over high prices for the sake of consumers. The catch is that nobody knows what are low, high or normal prices. There isn't any standard. Washington is itself obviously of two minds, for the law is based on an assumed normal called the "parity price" but quite obviously the AAA wouldn't be so reluctant about making loans and so definite in its intention of picking the lowest permissible loan-value if it didn't think 8¼ cents was nearer normal for cotton and 60 cents nearer normal for wheat than 16 cents for cotton and $1.16 for wheat "parity prices" and, incidentally, Farm Board loan values.

Production Outlook

All signs seem to point to the current high production levels as more nearly normal than the crop results which would support the higher fancied "normal" or "parity" prices. Crop outturns are always surprisingly large.

The Government goes on trying to make it easy for farmers to remain farmers, and then is faced with the redundant crops they turn out. For instance the Department of Agriculture wanted to cut wheat acreage this year to 44,000,000 acres to save itself from having to "loan" heavily on an excess 1939 crop. Congress, aware that mid-western farmers are less amenable to crop curb than cotton growers (who also have an exit from restriction in the use of more fertilizer) raised the minimum to 55,000,000 acres, so other things being equal the wheat crop next year will be some 25 per cent excessive. The Government, in short, is facing a permanent condition with temporary measures.

Like Price Savior

Of course the buying side of the ever-normal granary scheme is the happy side. Everybody from statesman to farmer likes to see the Government play price savior. But there has to be a selling side which nobody but the consumer likes, when the Government has to push out its holdings and discourage a cheery market situation. There are doubts here that the Government will do it (i. e., create a ceiling over prices). That is when it gets unpopular.

True, it is admitted here, most of the loans to date were so unloaded, and successfully. But this was luck. The corn loans of 1933 and 1934 were made salable without loss by drought. The 4,000,000-odd bales of cotton sold out in 1936-1937 were floated off on a speculative tide which even President Roosevelt spoke out against on April 1, 1937.

Recent action of the Canadian government indicates the possible outcome. It announced a 1938 loan of 80 cents per bushel basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William. But it also announced that it would not hold this wheat off the market but sell it for what it would bring; Canadian tax-payers will make up the difference, in lieu of cash relief to farmers over the winter.

The Street has another criticism of government crop speculation (the "ever-normal granary"). When the farmers have a bumper crop the Government non-recourse loans hold up the price; so that in theory at least the farmers get a good return on a big crop. Conversely when the crop is short the Government's pushing out of its loan cotton or wheat holds the price down, so the farmers get a poor return on a short crop. Thus the price is stabilized and farm income is unstabilized.

The real trouble seems to be that the Washington planners are not bold enough. They will not come out with a standard price for farm commodities and then hang everything on that. They are willing to let the Government load up with crops, and run behind with deficits, but unwilling to go the whole hog and say "We will peg cotton at 10 cents, or wheat at 75 cents, by buying from anybody or everybody, at any cost, and let the deficit continue and the dollar fall if necessary to the point where pump-priming or inflation or whatever people choose to call it raises general prices and business activity high enough to float this surplus crop or these surplus farmers out into useful channels."

British Question Whether New Rise Marks Real Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A much-needed stimulus to British confidence has been provided by the recent technical recovery in commodity and stock markets and the possibilities of renewed activity in the United States, following President Roosevelt's second pump-priming program, according to the quarterly Business Barometer bulletin issued here by the Federation of British Industries.

"This is to be welcomed," the bulletin added, "provided it is recognized as an interruption only of the underlying cyclical trend and not mistaken for real recovery."

Production Drops

It was pointed out in the bulletin that trade and industrial production in the principal countries of the world suffered a further setback during the second quarter of this year. The value of world trade, it said, is now down by nearly 30 per cent from the peak level reached in the second quarter of 1937, and thus the major part of the expansion of 1936 and 1937 has been lost. The volume of world trade has declined to the average level of 1936.

"Reports from industrial centers of Great Britain," the bulletin continued, "do not indicate any likelihood of an early reversal in trend. The speeding up of the rearmament program has been insufficient to offset the contraction either in export orders or in the home demand for both capital and consumer goods.

"The returns for individual trades and districts reflect the widespread extent of the slackening in activity. The severest decline has been suffered by industries largely dependent upon the export trade. Unemployment has risen by 10 per cent or more during the past 12 months in the tin plate, cotton, wool, silk and rayon, linen, carpet and paper trades.

Coal Output Off

"Consequent on the shrinkage, partly seasonal, in domestic and industrial demand, coal output has declined from a monthly average of 21.9 million tons in the first quarter to 18.5 million tons. Similarly the iron and steel industry, faced with a heavy accumulation of stocks, has been forced to curtail operations to nearly 70 per cent of capacity. With domestic consumption flagging and the more rapid completion of current contracts, production may have to be curtailed even further.

"Mainly owing to the time lag between the placing and completion of orders, the level of activity in the capital equipment and building trades has been relatively unaffected so far. The value of building plans approved (excluding special government work), which provides a measure of future activity, is below last year's peak totals. An important part of the decline is attributed to the rapid downward trend of industrial and ordinary commercial building."

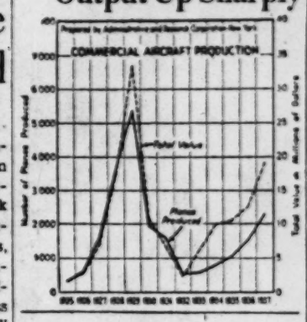
Demand for Gold Eases in London

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The demand for gold slackened today but fears of possible political developments and currency changes still worried continental interests.

The gold price was fixed at 142 shillings and six pence an ounce, a decline of one and one-half pence from yesterday's figure. The dollar-pound sterling rate at the time of fixing was $4.88, making the gold price equivalent to $34.77.

Hoarders bought £1,519,000 ($7,412,720) worth of gold at the new price. Since Aug. 1 they have purchased about £18,000,000 worth of the metal.

Commercial Aircraft Output Up Sharply



Steel Operations Hold to 40 P. C. Of Capacity in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel operations remained substantially unchanged during the week at 40 per cent of mill capacity, according to Iron Age.

While there was a loss of four points to 34 per cent at Chicago and a loss of one point to 30 per cent at Pittsburgh, the upward trend of operations in other areas virtually offsets these downward changes.

At Chicago, two plants reduced operations but two others boosted them. There were fairly sharp gains in some districts, notably at Detroit, where resumption of steel making by the Ford Motor Co. lifted the rate from 39 to 46½ per cent. In the Cleveland-Lorain area there has been a rise of six points to 36 per cent, while in the Youngstown district the rate has advanced 3½ points to 41 per cent. The Buffalo rate is two points higher. The Wheeling-Weirton district is by far the most active, its rate continuing at 70 per cent.

New business thus far in August has been running in excess of the July weekly average, which in turn exceeded that of June. While automotive buying for initial production of new models has contributed somewhat to the better volume, the bulk of current buying springs from widely diversified sources and is mainly attributed to inventory depletion.

Allegheny Votes On Steel Merger

PITTSBURGH, (AP) — Stockholders of the Allegheny Steel Company have voted on a proposed merger with the Ludlum Steel Company. A spokesman said results of the vote would not be announced until after results of a similar vote of the Ludlum Stockholders at Pompton Lakes, N. J., had been received.

The spokesmen pointed out that a merger vote by Allegheny would be meaningless unless the Ludlum board voted approval of the unification.

Consumer Income Off 22c on Dollar From a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — During the month of June the "real income" of Mr. and Mrs. Average Consumer was one cent on the dollar less than in May and 22 cents on the dollar lower than in June, 1937, despite the budding business revival, according to monthly study of what people get and spend, by Investors Syndicate.

The decline in cash income in June was one cent on the dollar from that of May. Cash outgo remained unchanged. June cash income was down 25 cents on the dollar from the same month of a year ago. Cash outgo, or living expenses, were down only four cents from June, 1937.

"Just as general consuming capacity experienced no real drop until after the peak of business activity had been passed last year," the consumers' study explains, "budding reveal may not be quickly reflected in increased ability of consumers to buy goods and services.

"Within a year, June, 1937, to June, 1938, the amount of cash received by the typical American household has declined 25 cents on the dollar. Where a dollar was being received in wages then, only 65 cents is received now.

The salary dollar at the end of June, compared with the same time a year ago, was 83 cents, the dollar from investments had become 77 cents, and the dollar from other income sources, such as farm incomes and royalties, had become 89 cents.

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NEW ISSUE August 10, 1938

The Toledo Edison Company

$30,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series due 1968
Price 101½% and accrued interest

and

$6,500,000
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or from such of the several underwriters listed in the Prospectus as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

SAN FRANCISCO SALES AGENT offers individual dependable broad-experienced services commission basis ALBIN YOUNGHOLM, 224 Spear St., San Francisco, Calif.

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CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-48, Mass.

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Extra money for you! Housewife earned $250 in few weeks. Student $480. Complete line of Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed. Also 7 different Box Assortments. Big Profits. Get details NOW.
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SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fad! 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals, $1 retail. 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 431 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Sell 21 gorgeous Christmas Folders in metal foil Copper Gift Box for $1; profit 100%; 7 other assortments. Finest Personal Christmas Cards, with name. Get samples. JANES ART STUDIOS, 90 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE money quick. Sell Personal Christmas Cards with customer's name. Big selection gorgeous new designs. Low as 50 for $1 retail. Also 7 fast-selling Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Free sample offer. Wetmore & Bugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. BNH, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESLADIES. See my new Christmas Card assortments, also new lines of Name Imprints. Liberal profit. Samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS - Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34a Clearway Street.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 98 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Large estate; private beach; sailing; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music; and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services; $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS PRINTED—Choice regular or double size and 5x7 enlargement 25c coin; reprints 2c. CANDID CAMERA LABORATORIES, Box 5630, Metropolitan Station, Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE

LET us help you select your new home in Los Angeles. 12 years in the city—exclusive listings, all prices.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5181

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

(Continued)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SUDBURY YARNS, INC., distributors of fine hand knitting yarns, have various territories open for active, able representatives either men or women; please write, stating experience, what other lines, if any you cover, and in what district; commission and per diem travelling expense paid. 75a Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at "Maid-of-the-Mist" Home, 496 Philip St., 4 blocks north Memorial Arch; near Falls. Phone 1913-J. Miss B. Carter, Hostess.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at Hotel Troy; homelike, quiet; near church and beach; $1 daily up; running water, private baths; free bathing from hotel. 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT. COM. 7862.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick. Sell double value Christmas Cards. 1938 Leaders. Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments. Season's most complete line. Commission up to 100%. Experience unnecessary. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 53-B, New York.

LADIES—We have a few fine openings for highest type representation. Commission at time of sale. Write for Information. BURDETTE SHEPHERD COSMETIC CO., 7079 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California.

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats, made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers, are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2128 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to adult woman; can drive car; will travel anywhere; best of references. Address 19551 Burlington Drive, Palmer Woods, Detroit, Michigan.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

WANTED—Accompanist for singer; Christian Scientist preferred; transpose at sight, improvise readily; popular and classical equally important, organ desirable; rehearsals, auditions, recitals, radio. Write 101 W. 55th St., N. Y. C. Circle 7-6300.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave., Tel. Com. 3212.

BACK BAY—Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75. Furnished and Unfurnished. RIVERWAY—furnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN 1839. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—7-8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg.; ideally located for exclusive furnished rooms. Call KEN. 7837—Cap. 7550.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—Restricted building; 8 rms., reception rm., sun parlor, 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. ASP. 2355.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Wide selection, furnished and unfurnished apts., $30 up; houses for sale or rent. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St., KIR. 6502.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 626 Randolph N. W.—Desirable apartment for couple; real fireplace; glassed, screened porch; Electrolux refrigerator. AD. 1676.

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N. Y. C. (Madison Ave. and 73rd St.)—Lovely outside two-room kitchenette apt.; terrace; share business girl. BUtterfield 8-3009, 8-10 P. M. or 8:30 A. M.

WITH business woman, 2 rooms, harmonious surroundings, maid service, reasonable. Call 6 P. M. 140 E. 46th St. (Apt. 6M), N. Y. C.

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UNIQUE 3 rooms; artist's home on Hudson; refined, permanent tenants wanting beauty; reasonable. Edgewater, N. J. Cliffside 6-0309-M.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—For sale, lease and furnishings 9-room apartment; reasonable; covered expenses for former owner. Write Box C-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN—Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

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LOVING care and supervision; spacious playgrounds; 56 miles N. Y. C. Write JANE BLAKE, Vail's Gate, New York, or Phone Caledonia 5-4466, New York.

HAPPY TIME HOUSE

In the Catskill Mountains; supervised swimming; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; small group; ages 7-10. $10 weekly. Write MRS. SINCLAIR, Box 807, Wurtsboro Hills, Wurtsboro, New York.

SO. WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Wanted to board, girl, Christian Scientist, 12 years or under; excellent schools; references. Phone Wey. 1792.

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Owners and Architects call on WILDMAN & NEWMAN, INC. General Contractors, to construct New Buildings or Extensive Alterations. 33 W. 42nd, Pe. 6-7382.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEW Redwood Cabin, Long Island; 60 miles New York, commuting; sleeps nine; August 15th to September 12th, $140. Baldwin, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 4134.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm, away from traffic; creek, lovely woodland, artistic home; splendid table, own cows, tennis, swimming; American; desired, adults $17 up, children $10; Sept., Oct. rates, $14 and $16. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

LITTLE FALLS, N. J.—Quiet, refined, modern home for rest; excellent table. EMILY N. ROSE, 57 Prospect St.

BRIDGTON, MAINE—Private farmhouse, ½ mile from Woods Lake; excellent home cooking; good bathing beach; rates $2 per day; $12 weekly. Della Martin, Prop.

WELLSBORO, PA., R. D. 28—Quiet meditation; beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms near Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon; $12; booklets. Beulah Fuller.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, New York City. Worth 2-2980.

The Dunn Employment Service, ANN E. DUNN. Efficient office and technical help. 60 Park Place, MA. 3-4570, Newark, N. J.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

EXTERMINATING SERVICES

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. (operating 9 suburban branches) offers exterminating, mothproofing, termiteproofing service. Telephone for estimate (day or night). Lonacre 5-6600, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE

STEINWAY grand piano, suitable for church or hall. KEN. 3058. Write Box C-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

BOSTON—Furniture for sale; old bureau, bed, chair; also lace curtains, rugs. COM. 3321.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

ABOUT SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from better manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salesrooms, 239 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass., Aspinwall 8929.

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HIGHLY restricted residential development, 180 lots, average size 50x150, average selling price $1000; located on State highway, 12 minutes from Penn. R. R. station, New Brunswick, N. J., 50 minutes by electric train from New York; water, gas, electricity; forty high-grade homes built and occupied by individual owners; present owners of tract engaged in other lines of business, willing to sacrifice to parties who will continue development; references required. Write Box 146, New Brunswick, N. J.

Local Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, attractively furnished, centrally located, to rent part time. Write Box H-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office, light, spacious; afternoons, evenings, daily or part time. Write Box W-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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ANDREW OLSON, Painter—Quality work, fair prices. 255 Columbia St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 0050. Same location over 20 years.

PAYING GUESTS

PERRY COTTAGE, RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A quiet country home; all conveniences; best of everything; moderate rates.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

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For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Asp. 1504.
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin Street, Boulevard 8-7030.

LOW PRICE to settle estate; fine country home, furnished, three fireplaces, quiet hill location, beautiful view, steam heat, conveniences, large studio barn, stone fireplace; twelve acres, apple orchard, wood lot. Box 66, Bristol, N. H.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—New 6-room modern colonial surrounded by white birch and oak trees; quiet, attractive, restricted neighborhood; price $7500. For complete details, telephone JAMES D. WHITE, Needham 1178.

30 MILES from Newark, near Route 10—8 rooms, bath, garage; lovely trees and shrubs; $4000. M. H. Windfeldt, Great Meadows, N. J.

FARM, 123 acres, 40 woodland, 2 springs, 7-room house, $6000; with equipment and stock $7000. M. J. Windfeldt, Great Meadows, N. J.

VIENNA, near Hackettstown—8 rooms, sun parlor; new steam heater, 2 fireplaces, 2 garages; $5000. M. J. Windfeldt, Great Meadows, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Quiet location, surrounded by trees; large porch; 1 min. to street cars. Tel. ASPinwall 3909.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Overlooking park; comfortably furnished rooms in light, airy apartment. Miss Parks, Com. 4659.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington, S-3—Attractive rooms with hot and cold running water, across from The Mother Church Park. COM. 6007.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 3—Rooms for transient or permanent guests; overlooking The Mother Church and park. Tel. KEN. 8158.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro Street—Rooms, single or double, in well-kept house, electric grills, bath on each floor.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 173 Thorndike St.—Nicely furnished rooms, $5 up; also 3-room unfurnished apartment; convenient location. ASP. 7795.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 109 E. 15th St.—Garden section; room in private home; 20 minutes to N. Y. C.; express station. BU. 2-8519.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated.

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Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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LARCHMONT, N. Y. (West)—Homelike single bedsitting room; next to bath; near station. Tel. Larchmont 1217.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 112)—Gentleman, quiet, privacy, conveniences; breakfast optional; homelike environment; adult family.

N. Y. C., 222 E. 71st St. (Apt. 6-C)—Attractive light outside single room, private bath. RHI. 4-3523.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th St. (31)—Front, single, private entrance, bath; refined home; $6.00.

ATTRACTIVE studios, breezy 6th floor (16 x 18), kitchenette, private bath; large single, $6.50; tourists welcomed; shower baths, 925 West End (105th). N. Y. C. Irma Thompson.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MODERN tourist home; New England hospitality; $1 per person. The Locust House, Mrs. William Dews, Bridgton, Me. Tel. 136-3.

NEW PRESTON, CONN.—Secluded colonial home, privileges, scenic, hills, lakes. Write or phone 193-12 New Milford. Belle Beardsley.

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th), Route 9 — Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

YARMOUTH, MAINE—Enjoy your rest; The Yellow House on the Hill, 3 minutes from Main Highway. MRS. B. E. JONES, 37 High St., Tel. 207-3.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT general manager or real estate manager; married; Standard Oil experience. Write Box S-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GARDENER, 35, married, with 7 year old son; 19 years' experience in greenhouse and out-of-doors; lawns and shrubs. WEATHERUP, Draper Rd., Wayland, Mass.

MARRIED man desires work any kind; expert driver. Tel. Needham 1999-W. H. T. HUGHES, 771 Central Ave., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE student, 20, experienced in care of children, office work and photography; drives car; 1st senior life saver. N. JONES, 94 Marshall St., Fitchburg, Mass.

EXPERIENCED ladies' maid wishes position, good packer; references. Write Box M-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKER WITH FOLLOWING, capable alterations, remodeling, new dresses, suits; seeks connection established firm within West 70th-90th. Write Box B-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, switchboard, general office worker; young, experienced, ambitious, personable, capable. CARBONETTI, 911 Avenue P, Brooklyn, N. Y. DEwey 9-2913-R.

COMPETENT woman (colored) wishes afternoon cleaning work, office or home. Write Zilla Martin, 580 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y. C.

MATURE woman of broad experience could be a pleasant companion-helper. Box C-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORGANIST with years of experience in Christian Science churches, desires position, preferably in the East; 5 years in present position. Write Box X-57, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOCIAL secretary-companion; refined educated young lady desires position with middle-aged, elderly lady or couple; will go anywhere; careful chauffeur; references exchanged. M. F. TYLER, Northey St., Salem, Mass.

LADY bookkeeper-stenographer seeks activity as companion-attendant; good driver. Write Box B-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Rocky Neck Guest House; clean, comfortable rooms; near art colony, beaches, tennis, golf, swimming, surf bathing, boating; with meals $3 per day up. Tel. 2662.

SKY LINE FARM

In Vermont Hills, three minutes from large village; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food; beautiful, accessible, clean, modern, restful; $12.50 to $15 per week. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, MASS. — 4-RM. BUNGALOW, SCREENED PORCH 2 SIDES; FLOWERS; BATHING. H. E. W., 10 PRESCOTT ST., CAMBRIDGE, TRO. 9037, KIR. 6502.

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FOR RENT—Newton Centre, Mass., three unfurnished rooms, garage, kitchen privileges. Tel. Centre Newton 0723-M, 9 to 10 evenings.

Local Classified

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BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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CRANFORD

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VAN'S
SALES SERVICE
EXPERT RADIO REPAIRS
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For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571, 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat.
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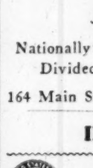
The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469



For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1244—Night Ph. Or. 4-1630
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

For Your
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CLOCKS and JEWELRY
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NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

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"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., Cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

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Fashion Fur Shop
FASHIONABLE FURS
LADIES' TAILORS
offers during the summer months special prices on Remodeling and Repairing
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Interiors
Upholstery Draperies
Furniture Floor Covering
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Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
43 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 3-7262

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

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CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

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HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
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183 Main Street
Or 3-) 7055
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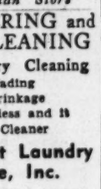

A Specialty

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
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Royal Scarlet White Meat Tuna Fish (large) 43c
NORWEGIAN SARDINES
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226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Let Rosenbaum's Fill Your Needs
"Mail orders promptly filled"
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Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

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It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
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We Deliver
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A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 0-1911
66 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 0-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

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Park Hardware Company
Headquarters for Hose and Lawn Sprinklers and all garden supplies.
Special: BIRD BATHS $1.29
130 Park Aveneue Ru. 2-6130

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The CHATHAM PRESS
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CHATHAM, N. J. Ph. CH. 4-2400

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Hardy?

From South Africa we learn of a "safari de luxe" arranged by some enterprising folk in Johannesburg for those who like a few home comforts with their camping.

Or maybe it is for those who like a bit of camping with their home comforts. We couldn't be sure. But, anyway, this modern expedition, which has taken 40 British and American tourists to the elephant

"But think of the gas you save"

country, seems a very homey affair, taken all round.

As it happens, the 40 campers are being taken in 12 swift automobiles, accompanied by a large trailer. The Safari is also accompanied by a staff of 20, including waiters. And an Italian chef. To make things easier for the chef, the trailer is fitted with a large kitchen and a refrigerator.

While under canvas the tourists will not merely eat "hotel" food, served by "hotel" waiters but they will have such other hotel comforts as baths and electric light.

Hardy? Almost Laurel and Hardy. And very good fun, too, one would imagine.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cause and Effect

Which leads us to a comic episode which occurred not long ago in Belgium, and which has been reported to us by J. de G., of Brussels.

It seems that this summer when Belgium was shaken by its first earth tremor since 1881, the population was taken by surprise. Particularly a certain messenger boy. He had just delivered a cable to an office on the fourth floor of a Government building and had pressed the button for the elevator. At that precise moment the building began to shake. Surprised officials rushed from their rooms into the passage, all demanding, "What has happened?"

The boy answered, unhappily: "I don't know, sir, I only pushed the button."

♪ ♪ ♪

Hat Fishing

While on the subject of Belgium, here is a truly delightful little story sent us by a correspondent in that country. He titles it: "THE WEALTHY HAT OF THE FRENCH TOURIST." We present it without editing:

"A Frenchwoman tourist who was delighted by the beauty of the canals which are numerous in the nice town of Bruges, was walking around them.

"But the tourist was very absorbed and suddenly by the wind her hat was shooted out in the canal. Her Hat! It was not a common hat! It was one with a diamond pin which had cost to the fashionable lady more than 35,000 francs (1200 dollars).

"The lady was very affected.

"Her hat in water! And she could not swim! But in Bruges are many men out of work and they like also to walk near and around the canals. The woman was crying and a policeman came to know why she had called for help. When the policeman saw the little hat above the water he asked four jobless to do their possible to bring again the wealthy hat in a good way.

"After a few minutes of efforts the men were enough happy to 'capture' the hat. The lady grateful gave to every hat fishers 500 francs (17 dollars).

"The lady took off the wealthy pin and let go the wetted hat."

♪ ♪ ♪

French Cooking

From Belgium to France is only a short step. And a very appropriate step, considering the recent visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth of England. This royal visit was the occasion for many amusing Anglo-French reminiscences in the press of both countries. One of the best we have come across had been that of M. Henri Poupart, one-time chef to King George V.

It seems that the young Princes, including the present King, were frequent visitors to the kitchens of their home at Frogmore. They usually rode in on their bicycles. One day while they were all talking at once to M. Poupart, their father, then Prince of Wales, tiptoed up behind them and exclaimed: "Albert, did I hear you speaking English? When you are in the kitchen you are on French territory and you must speak in French!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Service

It is to Czechoslovakia, however, that we are indebted for the restaurant joke which follows (and to J. E. W. and the Prager Tagblatt):

"Waiter, please bring me a herring. I want one that is not too salt, not too dry, and without many bones!"

"——and from what particular Sea should it be, sir?"

J. A. M.

Quotation for Today

IT IS in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny resides.

—CARLYLE.

Don't Take It All!

Monitor Camera Club from James A. Eden, Leeds, England

In Lighter Vein

Sausage!

Diner: "Waiter, I'm sure there's a caterpillar in this cabbage."

Waiter: "Pardon me, sir, that's the sausage you ordered."—Pearson's.

Limited Service

Passing through a village street a recruiting sergeant met a young farmhand delivering milk.

"Now, my lad, wouldn't you like to serve the King?" he asked.

"I would, mister," replied the other, "but I can let him have only a quart at night an' a pint in the morning."—Pearson's.

Somesense Rhymes

As soon as fame
Has made a name
A by-word of great scope,
You'll find the same
In wide acclaim
Of dentrifice or soap.

All Wet

The rain is raining all around;
It rains on roads and streets,
On highways and on boulevards,
And those in rumble seats.

Considerate

Soph: "But I don't think I deserve a zero."

Prof.: "Neither do I, but it's the lowest mark I'm allowed to give."—Boys' Life.

Evolution

Teacher: "Yes, go on, Tommy. After the horse comes the motor car, and (prompting) after the motor car comes the ——"

Tommy (whose father has a car) —"Installment man, miss."—Kentish Mercury.

In Both Senses

Joseph Chitty, the famous English judge, was one day listening to a particularly uninteresting case. It dealt with household goods and agricultural implements. After talking about the implements until the court was nearly asleep, the lawyer remarked: "And now, my lord, I will address myself to the furniture."

"You have been doing that for an hour already," replied the learned judge.—Wall Street Journal.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Separator Persuades Cream and Milk To Part Company?

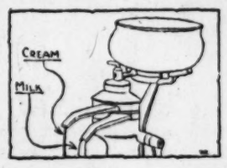
There were three general methods of obtaining cream previous to the development of the separator: (1) The milk was allowed to stand in deep or shallow pans, and then the cream skimmed from it by hand; (2) the milk was drawn from under the layer of cream by the Cooley-Creamer process; (3) water was added to the whole milk to aid the rise of the cream.

All these processes were slow and laborious, and sometimes they left as much as 20 to 30 per cent of the butterfat in the skim milk.

With the cream separator, fresh whole milk is poured in at the top, and rich cream pours from one spout, and the skim milk from another.

To achieve this highly desirable and apparently magical result, the separator makes use of the fact that the heavier a whirling body is, the greater is its tendency to fly from the center. Since the cream is thicker and less fluid than malk, we might jump to the erroneous conclusion that it is also heavier. Actually, however, cream is lighter than milk; otherwise it would not rise to the surface of milk and float.

In the separator, which may be powered by hand, gasoline, or electricity, the fresh whole milk flows into a bowl or drum which revolves at a speed of from 5,000 to 9,000 revolutions a minute. The skim milk, being heavier, is thrown to the outer rim of the bowl, while the cream collects in the center. A large number of specially shaped discs in the bowl are used to separate the milk into thin layers, making it possible to get out even the smallest particles of butterfat. The continual



inflow of new whole milk exerts a pressure on the cream and skim milk, forcing them out their separate outlets.

Not only does the separator save time and labor, as compared with earlier methods, but it leaves as little as .01 per cent of the butterfat, instead of 20 to 30 per cent—and it gets the cream while it is fresh.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Big and Little

I like this slogan, which I noticed in the window of a large grocery establishment the other day: "The Big Shop that Remembers all the Little Things." An effective method of stressing the "service" aspect of the business.—Argus in Glasgow Citizen.

"Little Long Legs"

Monitor Camera Club from John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Nehemiah the Tirshatha

In Nehemiah 8:9 and other passages, reference is made to Nehemiah himself as "the Tirshatha."

At that period the territory of Judah was under the rule of the Persians, and Nehemiah, being appointed by them, was given this peculiar title which has the general sense of "governor," and is thought by some to be derived from a Persian root which signifies "severe" or "stern." In Nehemiah 12:26 our Common Version describes Nehemiah as "the governor," and in that passage the word in the original is a different term, "'Pekah."

There can be little doubt but that the same office or position is referred to, the variation in title being explained by the fact that while "Pekah" was the Babylonian title, "Tirshatha" was the Persian title commonly conferred upon a local or provincial governor.

Brevities

Humorist: In an interview a South American millionaire admitted that he was once a traveler in perambulators. Weren't we all?

Punch (C.): Rubber is now being used as a flooring for nurseries. It should be just the thing for bouncing babies.

Daily Anecdote

An Apt Description

John B. Gough, the noted temperance lecturer, was asked whether alcohol was a food or a medicine.

"It is very much like sitting down on a hornet's nest," he replied, "stimulating but not nourishing."

With the Inventors

Cakes That Float

Add a pinch of soap to make your cake fluffier! "Absurd!" says the housewife. But Herbert S. Coith, Albert S. Richardson and Verling M. Votaw, chemists of Wyoming, Ohio, have been awarded U. S. Patent No. 2,123,880 for the idea. The amount of soap incorporated in the cake is insufficient to affect the flavor.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

House Warming

Syracuse, N. Y.

While strolling through Washington Park one spring day, the writer noticed a man whose interest in a little colored girl was attracting attention. In his hand he held a roll of absorbent cotton; and he was picking off bits and tossing them into the air, to the delight and amusement of the little girl.

But that was not the whole story. Each time a bit of cotton was flung into the air, it was a welcome signal to action for a flock of sparows. Not once was the cotton allowed to touch the earth. The birds swooped down or circled round, and one of them always carried off the cotton in triumph. It was a humorous sight to see all the little birds hopping around with puffs in their bills before they decided to carry them off to their nests.

The man showed the little child exactly how to toss the cotton, and even lifted her onto a bench so that her own fling would be longer. Both were quite expert before the play was ended; and the writer realized that not only was a little girl made happy, but all the nests in all the trees surrounding Washington Park were to have a particularly downy lining.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Substitute Board Member

Question: Some time ago appeared an answer to the effect that a member of a board could not be granted leave of absence unless the bylaws permitted. Our bylaws call for a board of five. Last year a member was absent for several months. During that time, the society had a board of four. Also, we live in a rural district where there are few telephones. Not to allow the board to function unless all members were present might cause considerable inconvenience. (a) What may we add to our bylaws that would allow the board to act when all members are not present? (b) What could we add to take care of a substitute during a prolonged absence from the board?

Answer: (a) It would not be necessary to add anything to the bylaws to enable the board to act in the absence of a member. In fact, in this case, the board may act in the absence of two members, since the board consists of five and a quorum would be three. The rule is that any meeting, whether a board, a committee, or the main organization, may act provided a quorum is present; and a quorum is a majority of the membership, unless the bylaws fix some other number. The answer referred to did not state that the board could not act in the prolonged absence of a member. It did state that to allow a leave of absence without steps to fill the vacancy reduced the number of members of the board below that required.

(b) It would scarcely seem advisable to change the membership of the board, even temporarily, because of absence, unless the absence should be prolonged. Perhaps three months would be a reasonable limitation. For that period, the rest of the board could function without neglecting any duties. If it seems desirable to take action in the event that absence should be of longer duration, perhaps something like the following could be inserted in the bylaws at the proper place:

"If a member of the board is obliged to be absent from his duties for a period longer than three months, it shall be the duty of that member to notify the board, and the board may appoint a substitute for such member during his absence. If a board member is absent from his duties for three months or more without giving such notice, the clerk shall make inquiry of such member. If investigation indicates that absence may be further prolonged, the board may appoint a substitute, or if no satisfactory reply is received, the board may declare a vacancy to be filled as provided in the bylaws."

The wording is purposely made permissive and not mandatory, since it is conceivable that under certain conditions the board might not wish to act, even though absence be longer than three months.

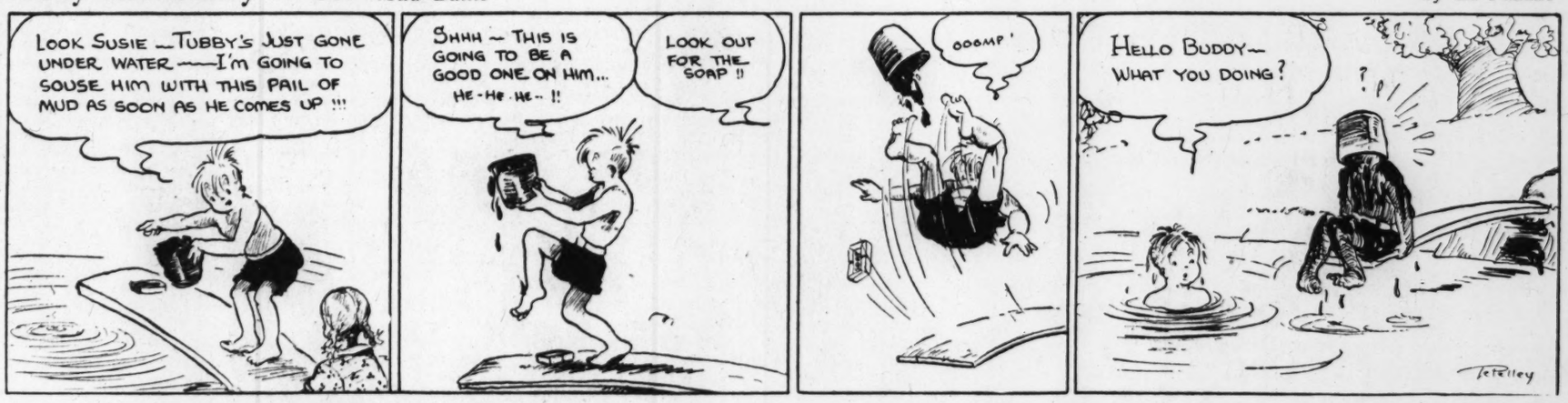
Courtesy

One act of courtesy, however small,
Will often penetrate a cold, sad heart,
Causing a quick emotion and a call
To nobler ways in life; a higher part.

—Marjorie Wilcox

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mud Baths*

By LE PELLEY


LOOK SUSIE — TUBBY'S JUST GONE UNDER WATER —— I'm GOING TO SOUSE HIM WITH THIS PAIL OF MUD AS SOON AS HE COMES UP !!!
SHHH — THIS IS GOING TO BE A GOOD ONE ON HIM... HE-HE-HE-!!
LOOK OUT FOR THE SOAP !!
OOOMP!
HELLO BUDDY— WHAT YOU DOING?
Tolley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Good Catch*

By CARMACK

Went fishing with the Boss today!
"Can't say it's very interesting," I said to myself after he had been at it for about fifteen minutes—
And I was about to look for something else to do when he caught something—
It was an old shoe!
"Well," I said to myself as I went to work on it, "Maybe there's more to this fishing business than I thought."

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Old Swimming Hole*

By THE HAGERS

A TURTLE IN THE ROAD AHEAD WAVED, AS OUR CAR DREW NEAR, AND SAID,
"WOULD YOU PLEASE STOP TO LET ME BY? WE TURTLES ARE NOT VERY SPRY.
I'M GOING FOR A SWIM; I'M LATE." "A POND NEAR BY?" I QUACKED. "PLEASE WAIT."
"IT'S NOT A POND, BUT WE CAN THANK GOOD FARMER WEBB FOR HIS 'STOCK TANK.'"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's another from a Hollywood, Calif., reader. The asterisks (*) denote proper names:

IAB *ZGIOJZGT *QBPQLGSAOY *JGQGXOZB IBTTK NK IAGI "'SOYYGVOTTU" OK ZGJBV GEIBL G SLPKSBLPNK IGOTPL RAP JGVB "SOYFGVOTK" — TGYB LNEEK RPLZ OZ *KINGLI IOJBK.

"Mysterious Inscription"

This is shared by a Milwaukee, Wis., reader. Can you decipher the "mysterious inscription"—said to have been found chiseled on a rock—although we are somewhat in doubt about this:

e
x Ert Scut R
P
ockin Tos Li cest
Hin nert Han as He
Etof pap ER.

Letter Juggling

Four different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A E R S T

How Many?

This also is shared by the Milwaukee reader: A 3-inch pipe fills a tank in 1 hour. How many 1-inch pipes, under the same pressure, will fill the tank in the same time?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms today:

1	balanced	burning	
2	timid	superior	
3	dainty	poised	1
4	belonging	carping	
5	better	retiring	
6	brittle	variable	
7	glowing	sweet	
8	soothing	pertaining	
9	fickle	fragile	
10	critical	quieting	

(Answers Appear on This Page

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The National Geographic Magazine tells us that "Piccadilly" is named after a prosperous tailor who made "pickadils"—lace ruffs worn in Stuart times.

"Mysterious Inscription." As we surmised, this was actually a headline from the Monitor of March 23, 1938, reading: "Experts Cut Rock Into Slices Thinner Than a Sheet of Paper." Note the spacing.

Letter Juggling: Stare, rates, tares, reast, tears.

How Many? 9 1-inch pipes. (A 1-inch pipe has an area of .7854 as compared to an area of 7.0686 for a 3-inch pipe).

Fun With Synonyms: Balanced-poised; timid-retiring; dainty-sweet; belonging-pertaining; better-superior; brittle-fragile; glowing-burning; soothing-quieting; fickle-variable; critical-carping.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Unprophetic Primaries

THAT part of the American public and press which finds political speculation good summer entertainment will have a fine time with the results of Tuesday's primaries in three states. Even on the basis of incomplete returns the Ohio, Arkansas and Idaho votes are being announced as pro- or anti-New Deal victories. But what they mean in terms of future national policy is not at all clear—except to partisan prognosticators. In no case was the issue so drawn as to define a program.

Indeed, in the Democratic primary there was not even an attempt to define the New Deal. The voters were choosing between candidates who all claimed to follow President Roosevelt—the only difference being that some would follow at a little distance and indulge an occasional "Yes, but."

Some, like Senator Bulkley in Ohio and Senator Caraway in Arkansas, had received the "My old friend" accolade. But even on the question of Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity these primaries, complicated by all kinds of local questions, factional differences and individual abilities, are far poorer indicators than the careful polls of opinion made by Fortune magazine and Dr. Gallup.

There is need of clear-cut political decisions. It is a decided loss to the nation that the President has not better defined the division he set up in his last fireside talk between "conservatives" and "liberals." He has not asked support of a sharply outlined program. The test of candidates—so far as there has been one—has been more on the basis of personal loyalty. This may be good strategy. The Fortune poll showed a majority of Americans favorable to the President, but that nearly every one of the methods and measures he has recently put forward lacks such popular support. But such strategy does not make for good government.

The times demand clear-cut alternatives. In some states at least the fall elections will afford a much better opportunity than these primaries for effective political choice—if not for political speculation.

A Barber Makes History

BARBERS in Rhode Island hereafter may shave a customer before 8 a. m. and after 7 p. m. five days of the week and after 9 on Saturdays, without fear of durance vile. Trivial though the case seems, a principle is involved. The State Supreme Court has held that the law of 1935 regulating hours of barber shops is "unreasonable interference with a useful and lawful business" and "palpably in excess of legislative power."

Philip Barbaro of Providence, whose name indicates his calling, was the William Tell, so to speak, who underwent the test for tonsorial liberty. He advertised that he would open his shop at an illegal hour, did so, waited on a customer, had himself arrested, and stood trial. His stand for the rights of the individual was vindicated.

Naturally there is much to be said for any arrangement whereby barbers may be permitted to enjoy a work-day of reasonable length. But obviously such a law as Rhode Island's might have improperly interfered with a one-man neighborhood shop, whose proprietor chose to remain open at night rather than in the morning. It is good to have a court remind us, now and then, that individuals have a right to live their own lives without undue legislative interference.

The Zulu Shirt

A RECENT order of the Mayor of Saragossa in Spain forbids the inhabitants of the town to appear publicly in shirtsleeves. In these days when every shirt is apt to tell its story of the wearer's politics, it might be thought that this was an attempt to insure order, and forestall the possibility of a partisan "trailing his shirt," as the Irishman trailed his coat in the hope of provoking an opponent to tread on the tail of it. It is not so: the Mayor is concerned with the sartorial effect, and associates the practice with "democratic license."

It is a little difficult to follow his reasoning here, unless we suppose that he considers blackshirts and brownshirts as not shirts in the strict meaning of the word. The question then arises: When is a shirt not a shirt?

It is a hard conundrum, and the Mayor gives us but a sibylline clue to his definition, when he adds, as reported, that it is a habit that "could only be tolerated by Zulus." For who, besides His Worship, has even heard of a Zulu shirt? Until he reveals more, it is an article that must remain, one imagines apologetically, a conjecture of Saragossip.

NOW THAT United States Navy divers have set a depth record of 500 feet, it seems that sailors too intend to know their business from the ground up.

Silence

SECRECY is never the most assuring thing about diplomacy. That is why, possibly, the Runciman mission in Czechoslovakia is regarded with some reserve by the Czechoslovakians. Reports from Prague say that the British group there has been extremely uncommunicative and that the Czechoslovakians are beginning to suspect it of attempting to exert pressure in Germany's interest.

It is understandable that Czechoslovakian citizens should react in this way to any mission which appeared obsessed with the idea of secrecy. The Czechoslovakian State was born in the same era as the "new diplomacy" of "open covenants . . . openly arrived at." It was a creature of a political philosophy which many nations just after the chastening experience of the World War had wholeheartedly adopted, and to which many more paid lip service—a faith that democratic principles could be extended to the field of international relations. That implied an ever-increasing amount of accurate official information at the command of the public.

It is not surprising therefore to find the Czechoslovakians uneasy in entertaining a mission which may exert great influence on Czechoslovakia's future but which gives little or no inkling of its developing attitude toward Czechoslovakian problems. Yet this secrecy may be more apparent than real. Lord Runciman has clearly indicated his intention of allowing time to add such healing work as it may to the efforts of statesmen. That would seem a tactful approach, though at what point silence may become an untactful part of it is a question which an increasingly skeptical attitude on the part of the Czechoslovakians may well call to statesmen's attention.

Suns of the Milky Way

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, attending the International Astronomical Union in Stockholm this week with fifteen other Harvard researchers, again makes headline news through experimental verification of the theory that our own disc-shaped galaxy, the Milky Way, is surrounded by an immense, low-density globe of scattered stars. This constitutes an advance in knowledge comparable with his reports a few years ago, measuring more accurately than ever before, the diameter from one edge of the galaxy to the opposite side across the center.

Early civilizations little dreamed what is the true nature of the Milky Way. Until Democritus, the Greek philosopher, it was variously "a road to the palace of heaven," "the path of Noah's ark," "grains of corn," and "the star-dust trail." Democritus theorized it as light from myriads of stars. Galileo later proved this, when he turned the newly invented "telescope" to astronomical use.

All of which turned natural science away from the earlier homocentric view of the universe as revolving around mankind inhabiting a flat earth. Copernicus helped still more to remove Earthian egotism when he figured out the gyrations of the planets around the sun. Our earth receded still further into insignificance when it was found that even the sun, 92,000,000 miles away, was not the center of things, but instead a very ordinary star in the Milky Way galaxy. But for a time, the Milky Way was considered to be about the last word in what we call galaxies.

Now there are indications that even our galaxy is but a local edition of many "island universes" or external galaxies which stretch out toward infinity as far as present telescopes can reach. The nearest neighboring galaxy is 850,000 light years distant, forming with literally equidistant others a "supergalaxy." Such systems as these also have vast spaces between them and have been tracked through the Mount Wilson 100-inch telescope to more than 500,000,000 light years distant. This figure, translated into miles, assuming the speed of light to be roughly 6,000,000,000,000 miles per year, puts our farthest known neighbor quite some distance from "the star-dust trail."

Lives of a Milk Bottle

AVERAGE span of existence for a milk bottle in the United States is thirty-five trips to the dairy, it has been determined by the Department of Agriculture. Among dairies that make particular effort to have bottles returned, the average was fifty-one trips; in other plants, twenty-two. A few old-timers were found to have weathered ninety-one trips. It would seem that these hardy specimens should be set apart in an effort to develop a more crash-resistant strain of milk bottle.

For the lot of a milk bottle is undoubtedly not always a happy one. There are the hazards of getting brushed off the porch by the family cat, slipping out of the cook's hands in dishwashing, getting jostled off the rear end of the dairy truck, being sequestered in the nursery as a penny bank for Junior or doing duty upside down in the earth as part of a border for a flower bed. All of which, incidentally, adds to the cost of milk. Ordinarily one might say that it was merely a case of the pitcher that went once too often to the well. But that, of course, would never apply in the case of a milk bottle.

Sans Patries

Book News of the Day

DEPLORE as one must many aspects of this harassed modern world, it is yet possible to take courage from the fact that this same world is displaying a gratifying conscience with regard to the alleviation of human ills. It may be that elements of self-interest, even of self-preservation, enter into its calculations, perhaps also greed and fear—still there is at least a modicum of humanitarianism and of the love of justice in the public response to the pitiful situation of those 9,000,000 refugees. Most men are decent at heart and prefer to see fair play; and it is no longer possible for them to close their eyes and ears and plead ignorance as to what is happening. For their guidance, Dorothy Thompson has written REFUGEES: ANARCHY OR ORGANIZATION? (New York: Random House. $1). Her little book deserves the distinction of ranking as an effective piece of justifiable propaganda.

* * *

Miss Thompson explains that she has written this book, in great haste and under considerable pressure of other work, for the reason that she *had* to write it. The book is an elaboration on the theme of an article of hers which appeared last April in the magazine called Current Affairs. And this article is credited with having influenced the President of the United States in making his proposal that international action be taken for the adjustment of all difficulties attendant upon this refugee problem. Since Miss Thompson wrote her book, we have watched the assemblage of a conference at Evian-les-Bains in France and the adjournment of this conference with practically nothing accomplished. The conference has reassembled in London, and adjourned after naming committees to carry on the work.

In this book, we find small trace of the Dorothy Thompson whose "On The Record" column is read with absorbing interest in America and abroad. She has curbed the ardent protest which the situation of the refugees rouses in her own mind; and has offered her readers a cool consideration of the whole abstract problem, together with a recounting of such remedial measures as have in the past been attempted.

* * *

From it we learn that everything can be resolved in the end to a question of money. What Dr. Nansen attempted could come to nothing without adequate funds. So, finally Dorothy Thompson presents what she styles a practical financial plan, international in scope, which she believes could at once relieve the situation if the various countries would co-operate. This financial plan of hers she has evolved from conversations with Moritz Schlesinger, a close friend of Dr. Nansen, with whom he collaborated in the repatriation of prisoners of the World War. The plan is a bold one and may startle the conventionally minded who have positive views with reference to war debts and the problem of blocked money. The putting of this plan into operation would necessitate vision and courage on the part of a number of world leaders, together with an unselfish readiness to sacrifice something to the general good. It will be interesting to see with what response this financial plan meets. It will be more than interesting to watch developments of the conference just now meeting in London

M. W.

Another Customer

Troubadouring in Hungary

BUDAPEST

I WENT troubadouring in Hungary. That would surprise you, if you knew me, for one has to sing to be a troubadour. And I can't sing. Really, I was nothing more than a water boy or mascot. The others did the singing as I marched along behind.

The expedition was arranged by the Y. M. C. A. Eighteen young people from Budapest with knee-breeches, short-sleeved shirts, knapsacks, and blankets went to northeastern Hungary by train, so as to make a two weeks' hike back home—twelve miles a day. And they let me share the trip with them.

Being a busy man, I couldn't leave with the youth, but went two days later by myself. They gave me their itinerary and promised to meet me Tuesday afternoon at 5:13 in the village of Upper Long Hill. And sure enough they did. All eighteen of them, standing in rigid formation, with their colors flying. I felt like a general, reviewing his army.

It was a new experience and I wondered if I was to go goose-stepping down the Tisza River with a Hungarian regiment. Well, I didn't. This group of boys was anything but martial. Even though their leader was named Attila.

That in itself was enough to scare a timid man like me. Imagine walking through unknown woods on moonlight nights with Attila and his comrades, all strangers and speaking a weird, Asiatic tongue filled with "uk-s" and "ut-s" and "nak-s." Their "hip, hip, hurrah" sounded like Genghis Khan's own war cry.

* * *

For miles about, no city. No paved highway. No place from which to telephone after seven o'clock at night. No airplanes whirred overhead. Rarely did a locomotive disturb the sleeping stillness of the countryside, for all main lines were distant. In the white moonlight all was as wild and still and lonely as when old Attila himself camped hereabouts, with his restless horses tethered and his savage guards on watch.

Now another Attila and 18 comrades were wandering by the Tisza. That first Attila spread terror; this one brings only friendship. He's a young pastor in the Hungarian Reformed Church. And he leads his troubadours from parish to parish, parsonage to parsonage. As we wandered from church to church, we followed our flag, held proudly erect, by a fast-walking pace-maker. The main banner was from the Y. M. C. A. and to its staff were tied a score of colored ribbons presented by the communities visited in other years. It was a case of "Onward Christian Soldiers."

But we were marching as to peace. And the boys really did march. Whenever they entered a village they lined up, three abreast behind the flag as soldiers, with Attila in the van, and swung through the streets, a-singing. They sang national songs, folk songs, hymns.

This Hungarian brotherhood is four cenutries old and never did I see Christians more friendly toward one another. At noon each day we stopped in the yard of a pastor or school teacher or peasant and set about getting dinner. The host supplied cooking utensils and usually part or all the food, which Attila and a few comrades prepared as the others slept or bathed. We had peppery goulash, dumplings, grilled meat, all cooked by the boys, and all free or exceedingly cheap. Once we had to buy the material for a lavish noodle dinner and it cost us three cents each. After the noon meal, when everything was perfectly cleaned up, we went into the church and the pastor told us its history.

* * *

Then we marched out of the village, singing behind our flying banner. By sundown we would reach another village and each evening was a gala occasion. We were guests of the local peasant Y. M. C. A., or of the church. After an abounding supper we would gather around a bonfire in the school yard for a concert. Attilla's boys would sing the songs they had learned from many other places and the hosts sang us their local favorites. We gave them ours, and carefully wrote down theirs. My troubadours served as a clearing house of melodies, scattering music throughout Hungary.

Then straw would be spread in a school room or yard and covered with great canvasses, on which we all slept, soundly and long. In the morning we ate bread and milk and a hunk of salt pork, after which we would go to the early prayer service. Then we would thank the pastor for his kindness, bid him good-bye and go to swim in the Tisza. Another romantic day would have begun. We'd reach another village by noon and a third by evening, marching behind our banner and singing our songs.

Three days of this wandering were all I had time for, and now I'm back in town where the world's cross-roads meet, factories boom and men sleep in beds. But I feel lonely for Attila and his eighteen boys sleeping on a canvas in the Tisza's moonlight about a gently waving banner.

R. H. MARKHAM

Where Shall the Burden of Government Rest?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with considerable astonishment that the Treasury Department is contemplating a recommendation to Congress that the income tax bracket be extended into incomes that are now below the exemption limit, and feel that this is decidedly an undemocratic procedure, and highly undesirable. I wish to enter emphatic protest against such a move.

The burden of Government should rest upon the citizens in proportion to their ability to pay, and this, of course, means income tax. But the income tax should rest upon a base of exemption measured by a fair and decent standard of living. This is now fairly correctly based upon the present exemptions. Everybody below that level, as well as those above it, are now paying a very considerable property tax and a multiplicity of Government and State excise taxes, which is certainly all that they should be called upon to pay. On the other hand those who have incomes in excess of the present exemptions are, by the exemptions, guaranteed an adequate standard of living, and from their income in excess of that they certainly are able to pay much more than our present 4 per cent levy.

In carrying out our first stated principle, that the burden should be in proportion to ability, certainly increased governmental revenue from the net income tax law should be realized by increasing the rates above the exemptions, not by reducing the exemptions.

As is well known, the English income tax starts with an initiatory levy from 25 per cent to 27½ per cent, and their base is perhaps justifiably a little lower than ours, because the standard of living is less than ours, and their tax system is probably the best income tax system in practice today.

I feel that the Administration will gain credit for reflecting the sentiment of the American people if the increased revenue is sought by increasing rates above the present exemptions, and by eliminating offsets and credits from losses and income from tax exempted securities, to a much greater extent than they will reflect such sentiment by taxing lower income.

I would like to hear from experts, estimates of the anticipated increase of revenue which would follow a rise of 6 per cent on all levies, thus making an initiatory levy of 10 per cent, and increasing each additional levy for larger incomes a proportional amount.

I would like also to see a limit placed on credits allowed for gifts to charities, especially incorporated foundations, and other means that are now used to avoid the payment of income tax. In my judgment the exemption allowed from losses and credit and from charitable donations should be not more than $30,000 a year. Anyone who can afford to give away, or who has enough income to charge off more than $30,000 a year is able to pay on anything above that.

I would further like to see the income tax law used to prevent any further accumulation of large fortunes, which history shows us has preceded the downfall of every great nation in the past.

FRED A. SMITH
Pierce County Assessor
Tacoma, Wash.

Sordidness in News Reels

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Can't something be done about the sordidness depicted in our news reels? I purposely attend only decent, wholesome movies. To my disgust, the last time I went, the news reels showed the gruesome details of a man committing suicide by jumping off a high ledge. His mangled body was clearly seen.

Is this the sort of thing we can take our children to see? I am sure the movie public consists of numerous right-minded people who object to such an obviously wrong scene. That sort of thing appeals only to the brute instinct in humankind and should not be encouraged.

(MRS.) MAY ST. GEORGE
Brentwood, L. I., N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Babes in Arms

By Chester L. Shaw

NEW YORK

FOR a good while Americans have been accustomed to smile smugly at news pictures of the goose-stepping Hitler Youth and of black-shirted little Italian boys in Mussolini's Balilla, and to voice thanks that there was nothing like that in the United States. It must have shocked a good many New Yorkers, therefore, when the State Adjutant General smoked out a juvenile militaristic situation right on their own doorstep the other day.

As a result of a broad inquiry into all sorts of quasi-military groups operating in the State—including the German-American Bund—the Adjutant General ordered the Junior Naval Reserve and the Junior Naval Militia to cease using the terms "naval," "militia," and "reserve" in any form. He did so mainly because such indiscriminate use by youngsters caused confusion with legitimate state and national organizations—composed of men—which have a right to the designations.

* * *

While the Junior Naval Reserve and the Junior Naval Militia were singled out in the order, the Adjutant General's office estimated that at least a dozen such groups were functioning in the city. In the State as a whole (but principally in New York City) they have an enrollment of 50,000, and are loosely co-ordinated. Most charge initiation fees, then ten to twenty-five cents a week on drill nights. The boys buy their own uniforms, and they must appear in numerous parades which have a military flavor. Many of the groups have their headquarters in the offices of firms which sell uniforms and equipment. In the case of the Junior Naval Reserve and Junior Naval Militia, the uniforms are of the regulation navy type—many of them surplus stocks from the World War—and the equipment is regulation.

I have considerable personal knowledge of such groups because my two sons belonged to one of them when we once lived in the Borough of Queens—a hotbed of such activity. When the local "battalion" was formed, my boys and all the others were told that it was primarily to teach seamanship, semaphore, and wigwag, nautical knot tying, and so on. Top that with a chance to wear a jaunty naval uniform and you have a combination few youngsters can resist. When my boys came to me for permission to join I agreed, for I thought it might be well for a couple of youngsters born in the prairie states to learn something of the sea.

It turned out that the battalion commander had been in the army in the war. He knew nothing of the sea nor of seamanship, but he welcomed the chance to wear a handsome naval uniform of a three-striper and to carry a shiny sword, and he knew military drill. His junior commissioned officers, chief petty officers, and petty officers likewise knew nothing of the sea. Their only training was that of close order drill, learned in a high school cadet course. So all they gave my boys was the familiar "squads east" and "squads west" of my army days, coupled with all the hard-boiled discipline at the command of stripling drill sergeants. My boys got tired of it and so did I. I pulled them out.

* * *

Officers of the organization denied, of course, that it was militaristic. They recited the usual abracadabra about inculcating patriotic ideals, discipline, character, and so on. But the drills and the equipment gave the whole thing away.

The whole thing was expensive for parents. In addition to the membership fee and the weekly dues, I bought my boys a complete uniform of blues and one of whites. The cost was $12 and $5 respectively, as I recall it. The two rifles came to $7. There were other and incidental expenses. All in all, the thing must have been a bonanza to the uniform and equipment firms, and it is little wonder that one such dealer allowed the Junior Naval Reserve to list its phone number as that of the organization—a fact which has been brought out since the inquiry began.

While I am glad to see such organizations brought to light and feel that they will be forced to fulfill their stated functions—that is to teach of the sea and things of the sea and drop their military trappings—I am glad in a way that my own boys had a taste of it and got enough.

Mirror of World Opinion

Devaluation Rumors Premature?

IT IS remarkable that the devaluation rumors should be so persistent, in spite of the fact that the situation in Wall Street and in American trade has improved during the last few weeks. . . . Should rearmament continue for years on an increasing pace there is bound to be an all-round devaluation sooner or later. But there is no need to anticipate it for a long time to come.—*Financial News*, London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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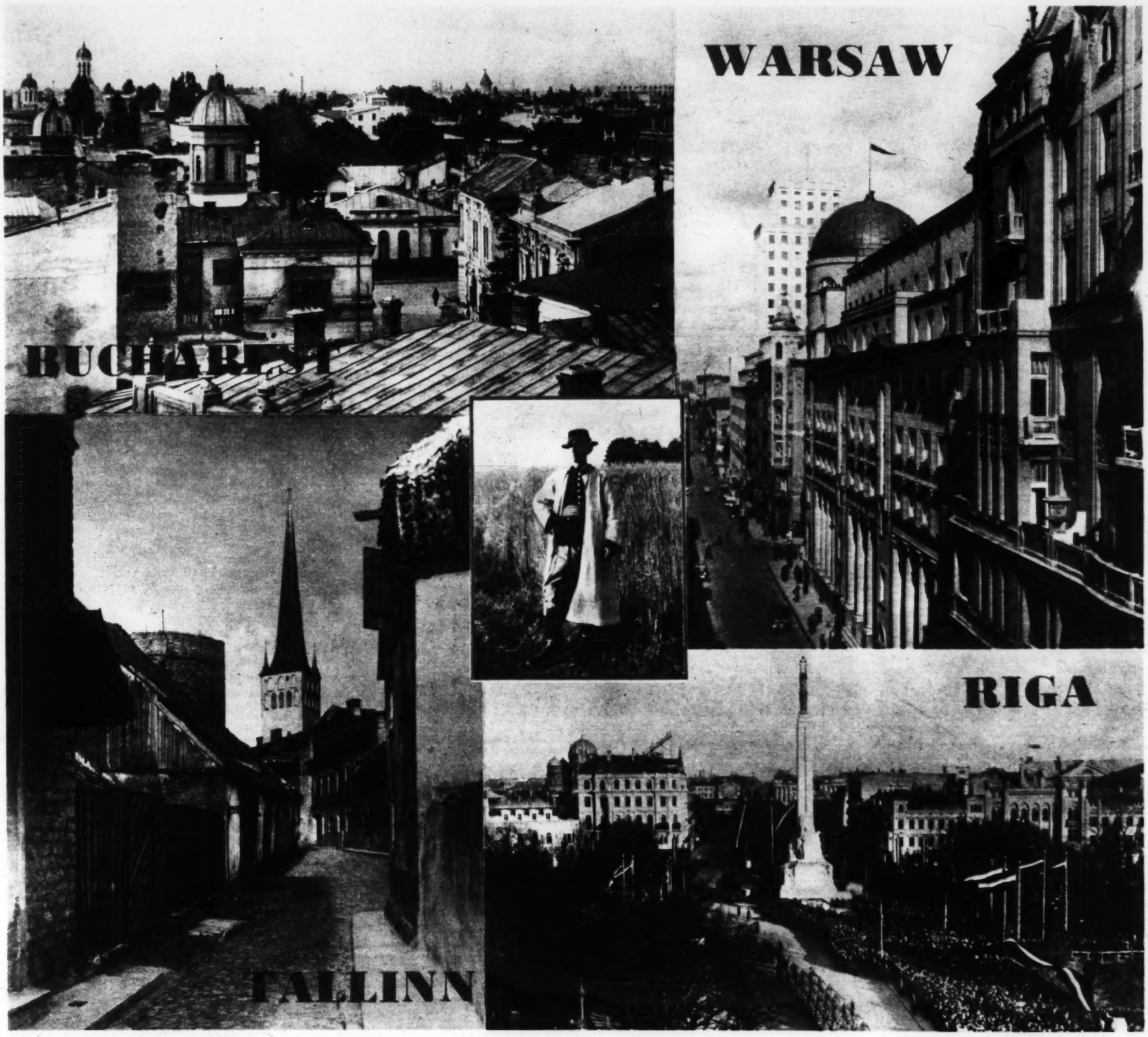
BOSTON, AUGUST 10, 1938



Europe's Good-Neighbor Cordon

By Robert Machray

In the complicated pattern of diplomacy, the smaller nations play an important role that is not always heralded in headlines. Their trend away from collective sanctions under the League has stimulated two significant modern movements—the trend toward "neutrality" and the formation of "blocs" such as those of the Scandinavian and Oslo powers. Is another such bloc, under the aegis of Poland, reviving the "bastion of peace" or "Cordon Sanitaire" from the Black Sea to the Baltic? This article discusses its potentialities.

FROM TIME TO TIME news emerges of the constitution of what may be called a European Cordon Sanitaire, but the statement is soon overlaid and lost sight of as fresh events and developments surge to the front in the international situation. This particular Cordon Sanitaire, however, may be again in the news at any moment, and therefore demands attention for what it is worth. It may be, and probably is, worth quite a good deal of notice and consideration, seeing that it offers a really hopeful element of stability, consolidation, and peace in this distracted, fear-racked Continent.

In this connection, "sanitaire" is perhaps not the best adjective to qualify cordon, and may be slightly misleading. It will be recalled that shortly after the termination of the World War the phrase "Cordon Sanitaire" was used to describe the barrier, both material and moral, which the Allies erected to ward off and "contain" the activities of Bolshevism, and hence it came to have a political implication. In that sense it is now being revived as a proposed combination of Powers forming the "Baltic-Black Sea Axis."

* * *

Stretching across Europe from north to south and then eastward, those Powers are Estonia, Latvia, Poland, and Rumania, and in this matter of high policy Poland is their leader. Estonia and Latvia are members of the Baltic Entente, whose third and remaining unit is Lithuania, a state which, unlike the others, is not on the best terms with Poland, a circumstance to be discussed later in this article. Estonia's relations with Poland have always been cordial, as have been those of Latvia with it, except for a brief period in 1930-31, when a Polish minority question caused dissidence. To Rumania Poland is bound by treaties of defensive alliance, and the contact of the General Staffs has not been hidden from the world.

* * *

Being excellent friends, it is not unnatural that the four states should come together. Yet from the ethnic point of view they are almost astonishingly dissimilar. The Estonians are kinsmen of the Finns and resemble them; the Latvians, otherwise the Letts, as they were formerly named, are a distinct race, with characteristics of their own; the Poles are Slavs, with a fine Western culture; and the Rumanians are predominantly of Latin stock. They differ widely not only in speech, but even in appearance and habits of life and thought, as their past and their environment naturally indicate. The one feature they have in common is that the great majority of them are peasants, living close to the soil and working hard for their daily

Keystone

THE POLISH FOREIGN OFFICE, WARSAW

Col. Joseph Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Head of the Military Forces

TWO WHO DIRECT POLISH AFFAIRS P. A. T.

bread; but in that respect they are competitors rather than partners.

They are one in their determination to maintain their national independence and also one in the view they take of the means of maintaining it. And they judge that means to be a policy of neutrality, a judgment which is supported by the "Scandinavian group," Sweden, Norway, and Finland, the near neighbors of three of them.

Like England, the states of the Baltic-Black Sea axis will have nothing to do with the conflict of ideologies; and they have very good reasons, based on their special geographical position, for taking that line. Confronted with Bolshevism or Communism on one hand and National Socialism-Fascism on the other, they are resolved to take sides with neither; Soviet Russia incarnates the first and Germany the second, and it is really with those two great powers that fundamentally they have to reckon. Here a glance at the map, plus a little recent history, will serve to clarify the situation.

The map shows that on the east Estonia, Latvia, and Poland border Soviet Russia, as likewise on the south does Rumania. Not long ago it was customary to speak of those states, together with Finland, as the "Border States," and they formed recognizably an anti-Soviet front up till 1932-33. Though not combined in a defensive alliance, they were animated by a common understanding that risk was reduced by wary watching, and their General Staffs exchanged information and otherwise kept in close touch. The period of intense preoccupation with the Soviet Union came to an end for those states when, under pressure from Japan, it made acceptable nonaggression treaties with them, Rumania excepted, but it was covered in 1933 by the Pact of London defining the "Aggressor," which was signed by Russia.

It was an instance, however, of out of the frying pan into the fire. If the interested states ceased to fear Soviet Russia, it was only to find they were faced with what was, if anything, a more serious menace from Germany, which therefore became their next grave preoccupation.

During a tour of the Baltic, Poland, and Germany, which I undertook in the autumn of 1933 to get information at first hand, nothing struck me more than this pronounced shift in the political sphere; it could almost be said that the anti-Soviet barrier had fallen to the ground, and a new barrier, this time against Germany, was in course of construction.

Even before Herr Adolf Hitler's rise to power, National Socialist propaganda, strenuously at work in Danzig and the Baltic generally, had produced a profound reaction, which was intensified because of the extreme expansionist plans proclaimed by other National Socialist leaders when he reached the Chancellorship of the Reich.

A startling change occurred in 1934 in Herr Hitler's tactics—in fact, a volte face. He made a ten years' peace pact with Poland, to the surprise and perplexity even of his own followers, but it was undoubtedly a shrewd move in the big game he was playing. The effect of the pact was a marked reduction of the tension in eastern Europe and an increase of it in western Europe, for Poland, by treaty the ally of France, appeared to be practically immobilized, though it denied that this was the case.

Poland defined its position as one of balance between Germany and Russia, and supported it by an extension of its pact with the Soviet for ten years. Poland expressed its conviction that peace in eastern Europe was assured, and it is true that there followed a short period of comparative tranquillity throughout Europe as a whole, with various promising peace pacts in process of negotiation.

All this came to a close during 1936, the critically pivotal year of postwar history. That year impressed itself on the international situation as no other had done since the Versailles Treaty, because it saw the virtual destruction of that treaty, the wrecking of the Locarno pacts, the creation of the Rome-Berlin axis, and, above all, significant of the deterioration that had set in, the decline of the League of Nations.

Though the League had earlier been weakened by its unsuccessful handling of the Japanese attack on Manchuria, it was generally believed till well into 1936 to be still sufficiently strong to make collective security effective, at any rate, in Europe. In one of his addresses to the Prague Parliament, Dr. Eduard Beneš, the champion of the League as well as of his own Czechoslovakia, stoutly maintained that view. In the spring of 1936 in Warsaw I saw for myself that the Poles were most enthusiastic in support of Ethiopia, but I presently discovered that this was occasioned not so much by sympathy for that unforunate country as by a lively hope of finding in the triumph of the League over the aggressor a precedent by which the article of the Covenant dealing with the territorial inviolability of a state would permanently be established.

* * *

In other words, the Poles wanted something more than such security as was given them by the Russian and German peace pacts. They trusted neither the Soviet nor Herr Hitler, and they wanted something positive in the way of assistance; for deep in the heart of every Pole lies the dread of a repetition of the partitions. But when the hope of the precedent which they desired so greatly was shattered by the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, they lost faith in the League, as did many others, and cast about for a policy to take its place. This quest was made more urgent but more difficult when the conflict in Spain developed into a struggle of the ideologies, with the Soviet backing the Spanish Government and Italy and Germany the insurgents.

It was (and is) impossible for Poland to embark on a policy of adventure, because of its unfavorable geographical position, which imposes on it the double obligation of maintaining an absolutely pacific policy and at the same time an army as strong as possible—in short, peace and the means of defending it, as was pointed out by one of the best of its Prime Ministers, Count Skrzynski, in his famous book, "Poland and Peace," years ago. The facts of geography do not change. Without "natural" frontiers, Poland lies open to Russia on the east and to Germany on the west. Pilsudski, recognizing the position, made peace pacts with both, and in that way rounded out the defensive alliances he had earlier entered into with France and Rumania.

Since Pilsudski's passing, Polish foreign policy has been in the deft hands of Colonel Joseph Beck, the present Foreign Minister. A pupil of the great marshal, he is bent on carrying out his master's conceptions of the true role of Poland, which also included close collaboration with the Baltic States, Lithuania not excepted.

Pilsudski never lost his interest in Lithuania—he himself was of Lithuanian descent—and more than once he attempted to bring about better relations with it, but failed owing to the pressure put upon it by Russia, Germany, and even France. In the Memel dispute, Pilsudski stood by Lithuania against Germany.

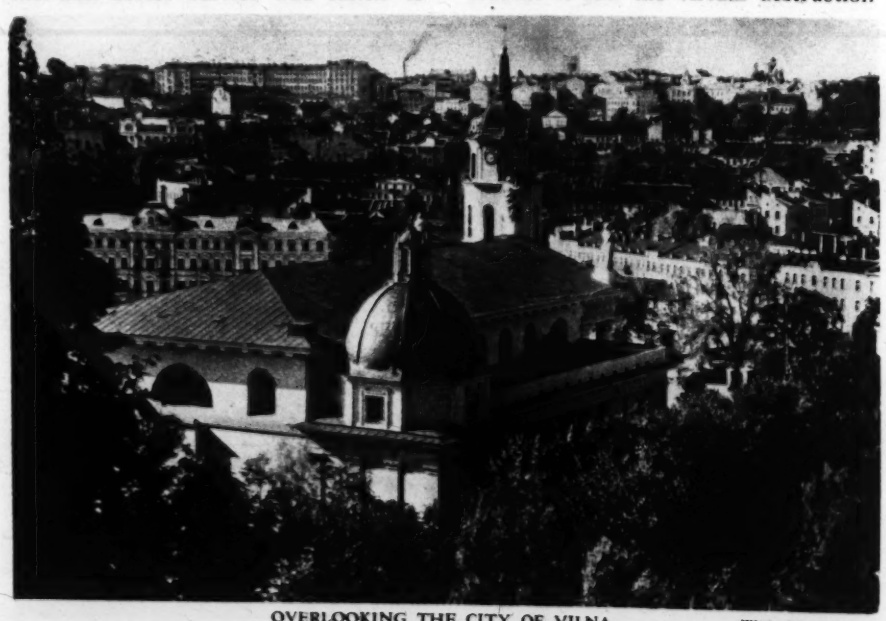
* * *

Not in itself a bad thing, the opening of the Polish-Lithuanian frontier recently has not improved matters, as it was effected by an ultimatum from Poland. The Polish Government wishes, however, as a matter of policy to have its aims backed by Lithuania, and in this respect is conciliatory.

Estonia and Latvia also wish it would do so, but it holds aloof, and is thought to be turning to Russia again. It was this that caused apprehension in Poland when Maxim Litvinoff lately stated that the Soviet Union would find a way to go to the help of Czechoslovakia if attacked by Germany, for though Lithuania has not a common frontier with Russia, a narrow strip of land, the Vilna territory, alone separates them.

Naturally, Mr. Litvinoff's statement did not pass unnoticed in Rumania. Like Poland, it has no intention, if it can help it, of becoming a battlefield between Germany and Russia, in which, also like Poland, it would almost certainly be a heavy loser whichever side should win. But at the moment Rumania's more immediate concern

(Continued on Page 14)



Wide World

OVERLOOKING THE CITY OF VILNA

Captured by Poland in 1920, the City Has Been a Center of Dispute Since That Time Between Poland and Lithuania. Recently, Poland Demanded a Change in Those Parts of the Lithuanian Constitution Which Proclaimed Vilna to Be the Capital of Lithuania

Less Noise, Please!

The Radio Listener, Who Wants to Hear His Programs Without Interference, and the Utility Company, Which Benefits From His Doing So, Both Can Help Improve Reception

By Tobe Deutschmann

Harris & Ewing, H. Armstrong Roberts

HARK, HARK—THE STATIC!

Sometimes Radio Reception Is Poor, as Everyone Knows, But "Noise Sleuths" Have Tracked Down Most Such Interference, Originating in Other Electrical Equipment, Such as Streetcars, Telephones, Vacuum Cleaners, Electric Shavers, Near-by Power Lines and Transformers, and Even in Other Radio Sets. They Have Been Able to Do Something to Improve the Situation, But the Final Solution Remains to Be Found

SNATCHING FROM EAGER EARS radio's gifts of entertainment and culture, electrical noise is truly a despoiler of radio values. It robs the listener of pleasure anticipated from the purchase of a fine receiver. It falsifies the promises made by radio manufacturers for the performance of their newest models.

So far as the individual radio listener is concerned, the noise heard in his receiver produces the same effect as would a clatter of moving chairs, slamming doors, and the sounds of street traffic during attendance at a concert or lecture. An important difference is that, whereas objectionable noise at an entertainment for which admission has been paid would most certainly result in vigorous protest to the management, the noise that spoils radio reception generally results simply in the listener's turning off the receiver and deciding to do without the entertainment that should be derived from its use.

This not only keeps the listener from securing full value from his receiver but also drastically reduces the circulation of the advertising medium on which many modern producers place great reliance. When so many of the 25,000,000 radio receivers in the United States are subject to local noise of such intensity that listening ceases to be habitual, the available listening audience becomes greatly reduced in value to radio advertisers.

* * *

It is as though a newspaper, claiming a 25,000,000 circulation, were so carelessly printed that blotches of ink and torn pages frequently rendered large parts of the editorial and advertising sections illegible, with the result that many of those listed as subscribers simply ceased to open the paper. Certainly no printed publication could claim circulation and advertising value under these circumstances. Yet that is exactly what is happening in the radio broadcasting field.

There is, of course, an important difference between the hypothetical situation as regards the newspapers and the situation that exists in regard to the radio noise that interferes with broadcast reception. Everyone knows there is no need for printed publications to be received with torn and ink-smeared pages, but few listeners realize that their reception of radiocasts need not be smeared by radio noise. Consequently such noise has been endured for many years in the general mistaken belief that it is static, and that as such it is a natural concomitant of radio reception.

It is true that most of the extraneous noise interspersed with or even totally obscuring the speech and music reproduced by loudspeakers is a form of static. It is not true, however, that nothing can be done to alleviate the noise condition that robs listeners of radio enjoyment. Most of the so-called static heard during the winter months is of a man-made variety. That is, it results from conditions or phenomena produced and controllable by man rather than by nature. And since, in the field of physics, man can control what he has made, it is possible for radio listeners to secure practically noise-free radio reception whenever they choose to demand it.

Of course, the first thought of every listener is that something might be done at the radio receiver to keep undesired man-made static from entering it. Thousands—perhaps millions—of worthless "static eliminators," cleverly but fraudulently demonstrated, have been sold to listeners wishing to rid themselves of the radio noise nuisance. It should be quite evident that, if an inexpensive device applied to the radio could insure noise-free reception, every manufacturer would include it in his receiver and it would not need to be sold on street corners and by mail.

It is true that much can be done, by correct radio receiver design, to minimize the deleterious effect of man-made static. Adequate shielding and filtering of all receiver circuits and specific instructions with regard to antenna and receiver installation will do much to give purchasers of radio receivers greater assurance that desired signals rather than undesired noise will be the major influence in the operation of the radio set. The first radio manufacturer to realize the need for as nearly complete noise protection as possible for his receiver will, undoubtedly, reap the benefit of increased sales.

But despite every effort of the radio manufacturer, complete freedom from radio noise cannot be guaranteed because, like natural static, man-made static enters the radio mixed with the desired signal and no effort can separate the noise from the signal after the mixture has reached the receiving antenna. Returning again to the analogy of the printed page, ink blots cannot be removed without also removing the words they obscure. In the same way, radio noise cannot be removed in the receiver without also removing the desired speech or music with which it is mixed.

What, then, is the solution to this problem? Simply to recognize what are the sources of man-made static and then to apply the remedial measures which have for many years been known to radio engineers. There is no mystery about what causes radio noise. It has been conclusively proved that the operation of any piece of electrical equipment in which contacts are made and broken or in which circuit conditions are changed abruptly causes a radio noise wave to be generated and to be impressed upon the associated electric wiring from which it is broadcast in the same way that radio signals are broadcast from the antenna of the transmitting station.

* * *

The development of radio noise is not an indication that the equipment is defective. In most cases, man-made static is a natural result of the operation of electrical equipment in good mechanical and electrical condition. It is only in connection with certain types of equipment that radio noise is an indication of mechanical or electrical trouble.

There is an important difference between the noise broadcast and the signal broadcast. The desired signals from any station are heard at only one point on the tuning dial of the radio receiver, and such signals may, therefore, be tuned out by adjusting the receiver controls. The noise signals, on the other hand, are generally heard at every point in the tuning range of the receiver and, consequently, they cannot be eliminated by adjustment of its controls.

Since man-made static is in many respects a signal from an outlaw broadcasting station, it is evident that the elimination of radio noise from the receiver may best be accomplished by measures which will keep the noise broadcaster from spilling its static into the stream of radio entertainment. This is, as a rule, neither a difficult nor an expensive task.

Simple, inexpensive devices, known as filters, having the property of permitting passage of the necessary electric current to operate the appliance, yet filtering or straining out the undesired man-made static, may be applied to such common noise makers as vacuum cleaners, food mixers, hair dryers, electric shavers, oil burners, and

(Continued on page 13)

"A LETTER TO JANE"

DEAR JANE:

And so your income has been greatly reduced and you are worried. You think that perhaps I may have advice for you. Well, I have. In the nearly 25 years that I have been married I have never had as much money to spend as you have even now. We have never had more than $100 in one month, most of the time not more than $75. On this our family of seven have been housed, clothed, and fed, for as little as $24 a month sometimes.

In all my married life I have served lamb at my table only once. I have never had a steak. There have been days when we ate rice at all three meals. You will find a surprising amount of hamburger and stew meat among the cheaper cuts. Noodles and beef stew are a winning combination, especially if you see to it that your meals are served on the best linen and dishes you possess, and that the conversation is as gay as you can make it, and never discontented, envious.

I am sure that you will be able to adapt yourself to less expensive quarters, though they may seem a bit cramped at first. Our family manages in our story-and-a-half cottage, which we rent for $12 a month.

Never feel sorry for yourself. There is no greater destroyer of happiness. Adversity can draw a family closer together. We talk things over with our children. Try it, and you will find that your children will be eager to help, and be good sports about giving up some accustomed pleasures.

* * *

One conference in our home about how to clothe our five children, so that they could all stay in school, resulted in our three high-school daughters proposing to wear anklets when it was not too cold and cotton in the winter rather than the silk stockings we couldn't afford to buy.

You must make up to your children for their sacrifices. One good way is to let them have their friends in your home as often as they like. There are some mothers who think that their nicely kept rooms are too good for neighbor children to spoil. I don't feel that way. I try never to yell at the children. They never abuse the liberty we allow them. All this makes more work. It requires composure. But it is worth far more than it costs. Your youngsters will be at home. You will know where they are and what they are doing. Even now, my almost grown young men and women children spend much of their leisure time at home.

A few days ago, my 19-year-old daughter sat looking dreamily out of the window. I asked, "What are you thinking about, Sister?" and she replied, "I was thinking how our friends have always been allowed to come to our house. They didn't come because we gave them special invitations or because we had eats to share. They just knew that they would be welcome and that they would have a good time. My own home is going to be just like this one." That was about the nicest compliment I ever have received.

I sometimes wonder if all the boys in the world are as hard on clothes as mine were—especially shoe soles and trouser knees. I can tell you a couple of tricks I used to make their garments last longer. From a discarded leather coat I cut circles about eight inches across and sewed the patches securely to the knees of their knickers, removing them each time before the garments were washed. One pair of leather knees will outlast several pairs of trousers and, incidentally, the trousers will last about twice as long as they ordinarily would and your boys can get down on their knees and play marbles without worry on your part or theirs.

* * *

And then the shoe soles! Shortly after shoes were purchased I got a pair of 10-cent soles and cemented them firmly to the bottoms of the shoes. Usually, when this pair of soles and the original leather ones were worn through, the uppers needed attention, but shoes can be made to wear much longer this way.

I made all the clothes that our three daughters wore up to the time when they began to sew for themselves. Second-hand garments can often be washed, ripped, pressed, and transformed into dresses and coats for the children. Now that the girls have been taught sewing in school, they can do most of the work for themselves.

The children can help your budget, too. Encourage them to find small jobs. Many people are glad to have responsible youngsters run errands or do odd jobs for them, and willingly pay for these little services. Watch the eyes of your children sparkle as they bring home a few nickels and tell you that they intend to buy something that they need for themselves.

Glad to help out? Of course they are. You just put it up to them and see if I am not right.

Perhaps your husband will seem not to be paying much attention to this. But be assured he will appreciate the loyal way you are carrying on. He is having a battle, too, and the family's co-operation cheers him on. Perhaps he will share in popping a 10-cent bag of corn, which is fun, as well as being filling. Or you may be able to set aside a couple of cups of sugar for candy-making on Sunday evenings. That helps to keep the family united in its pleasures.

Be sure to have a garden. Rent a place if you must. You will be more than repaid in the vegetables you can grow for fresh food and for canning. I raised 35 bushels of onions last summer for sale. Then there is something about working in a garden which helps to bring peace. The hours I have spent among my flowers and vegetables have given me as much pleasure as almost anything I can remember.

* * *

Another way of combining pleasure with profit is to enter advertising contests. Get your husband and children to help you on these. After you have won a prize or two, they will be all interest. I won a new cookstove in a contest. The test was to write a letter explaining why I wanted one. Jane, I needed that stove so much that I didn't need to think up reasons. They just poured off the end of my pencil.

One of my first letters that won a small sum of money was to a speaker on the radio. She had advised a woman who wanted to give a party for a large number of children to provide a taffy pull for them in the kitchen. I explained to her that some families have to devise even less expensive means of entertainment than taffy pulls, and she has been good enough to say since then that several of my ideas have helped her to give talks that would be of greater benefit to housewives like you and me.

To be asked for advice and to feel that what you say does help, makes you feel worth while. It means much to know that you cannot be so limited, so lacking, but that you still have something to give which other people need.

If your boys and girls are happy and you are busy keeping them and your husband in good cheer and courage, you will find that you are happy, too. After all is said and done, our real needs in this world are few.

Jane, you have your family, your health, and a brave heart. Don't think for a single minute that you are not going to win, because you are. I will be waiting for your next letter, for I know that you will have good news to tell.

Sincerely, your friend,

HAZEL DELL

Building Men Who Count

Many Whose Offenses Against Society Have Put Them Behind Prison Bars Are Taking Advantage of Opportunities Offered There to Learn Trades and Skills Which Later Will Mean Jobs

By Dr. E. Preston Sharp

Supervisor of Rehabilitation, Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia and Graterford

EVERYONE WHOSE WORK is concerned with the rehabilitation of men serving time in prison occasionally encounters an individual who frankly regards him as a sentimental visionary. That sentimentalists with little knowledge of the world exist in the ranks of prison authorities may be true, although I have met none. Regardless of this, I believe the real visionary in the above sense is the one who takes the attitude that the man who commits a crime and is sentenced to jail is forever lost; that whatever the circumstances of the man or his crime, it is hopeless to expect him ever to make a place for himself as a decent member of a decent society.

If this is true, it is society itself that is in a hopeless position. All the prisons ever built or that we conceivably could build could not hold all of those now living who have been convicted and sentenced to serve time. Society must rehabilitate a large proportion of the offenders against its criminal codes if it is not to be bankrupted by the expense of keeping them in jail, or be submerged by them when necessity forces society to turn them loose.

We know that many of the men with whom we deal are behind bars not because of one slip but because of many slips, often very serious ones. We know, too, that in spite of efforts in their behalf, a proportion of these men appear to be certain to spend the rest of their lives in and out of jail. We know that prison life can, and often does, have a ruinous effect upon a man's character, even though he may have lived a decent, normal life before he committed the offense for which he is paying the penalty.

* * *

But we also know, or at least we firmly believe, that a certain proportion of our prison population can be returned to civil life able to cope with its problems without resorting to acts which will send them back to prison again. That is the goal of rehabilitation work at Pennsylvania's Eastern State Penitentiary—both at the century-old Cherry Hill Prison in Philadelphia and at the new prison at Graterford, 30 miles outside the city.

In 1933 a series of serious outbreaks occurred among the prisoners in the Cherry Hill Prison. A commission was appointed to make a study of the situation. The commission's report recommended reclassification of the prisoners, segregation of the various types of offenders, and treatment of the prisoners as individuals rather than as a class. That report laid the basis of our classification program of which the educational rehabilitation program is a part.

The scene is a small room at the end of one of the cell corridors in the Cherry Hill Prison. The occasion is one of the weekly meetings of the Classification Committee which interviews all new prisoners at the end of a 30-day quarantine period following their commitment. A deputy warden, the prison identification officers, the parole officer, the social service director, the prison psychiatrist, the educational director, and the prison psychologist sit facing the door. The supervisor of rehabilitation, who acts as chairman of the committee, sits beside the door, facing the other members.

Each member of the committee has before him a report covering the crime for which the prisoner to be interviewed has been committed; his past criminal record, if he has one; his social and family background; his mental rating; where he has worked and what he has done—in short, a complete summary of the man's life history. One by one the new prisoners are brought in. Questions are asked to amplify points covered in the report, but the main objective of the questioning is to discover what the man's vocational aptitudes and interests are, and whether vocational or academic training during his life in prison can make him better fitted to earn an honest living after his release.

Jacob ——, 23 years old, sentenced to serve for from 18 months to three years for the theft of an automobile, and with one previous conviction for a similar offense, provides a typical case. He left school at the age of 13. He calls himself a printer, and has worked on and off in various printing shops for the last eight years, never holding a job for more than a few months, and drifting from town to town in search of work.

Questioning develops the fact that while Jacob is able to go through most of the mechanical motions of his trade, he is literate only by courtesy. He can read and write and spell after a fashion, but the fashion is an eccentric one. He seems willing and normally intelligent, but his inability really to understand what he reads has always prevented him from becoming anything more than an odd-job man about the shop—the first man to be laid off when business gets slack. The committee recommends that he be enrolled for an elementary English course in the prison school in Graterford. After he has made sufficient progress there, an opening will be sought for him in the prison printing shop. At that time he will have an opportunity to study a vocational course directly related to his trade.

* * *

When Jacob is released he will be better fitted to hold a job as a printer than before. Whether he will be able to establish a place for himself in his trade, and live as a respected member of the community, no one knows. At least, he will have a better chance. If the chance works, society will be relieved of the drain of supporting him as a dangerous parasite for an unforeseeable number of years.

Organization of our educational program was governed by the conviction that such a program in an institution should simulate the natural life situation as closely as possible. In the business and industrial world, if a man is anxious to equip himself to get a better job, he can either go to night school or enroll for a correspondence course. Night school at either branch of the Eastern State Penitentiary was impracticable. Consequently, the correspondence method was selected as the basis of instruction. After reviewing a number of correspondence courses from universities and other institutions, arrangements were made to secure the co-operation of the International Correspondence Schools in organizing and conducting the program.

Five civilian supervisors with previous educational experience in their respective fields were assigned to supervise the program. Instructors were selected from the men serving time, on the basis of intelligence, experience and previous education, and were enrolled with the International Correspondence Schools to take the courses they would teach. Training in the correction of lesson papers and in meeting the various situations that would arise was given the instructors by the I. C. S.

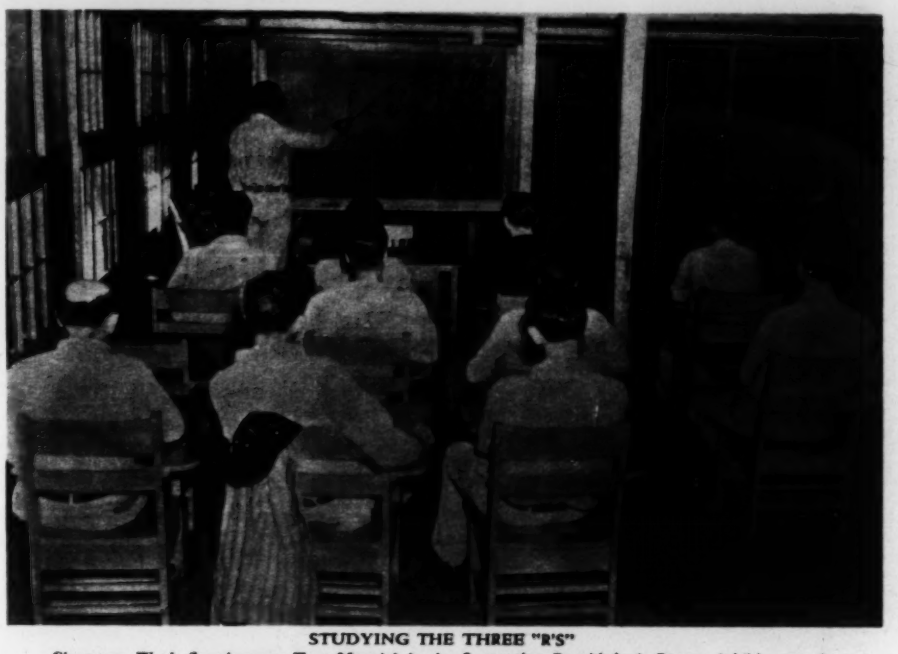
* * *

The program got under way in October, 1936, and has developed as a combination of classroom coaching and correspondence study. At the present time, approximately 700 prisoners at the Cherry Hill Prison and at Graterford are "going to school." No man has to go to school who does not want to, and no man who wants to quit has to keep on studying, but all except a very small proportion of the men recommended are studying the various courses.

The curriculum now provides 37 different courses, including the various fields of agriculture, carpentering and bricklaying, automobile mechanics, plumbing, electrical work, draftsmanship, and a wide variety of commercial subjects. Every effort is made to relate the vocational subjects to the practical work the men are doing in the maintenance of the prison and in the prison shops. Men who are illiterate or just above the stage of illiteracy, or who cannot be enrolled in courses which will make a practical contribution, are recommended for elementary or more advanced academic courses. One of the recent developments in the program has been the institution of a high school course which makes it possible for a man to complete the work of a full four years in high school.

At the Cherry Hill Prison, the educational work is based entirely upon the correspondence method, with the practical tie-up provided by the upkeep activities of the prison, by the clerical work in the prison offices, and by the prison printing, shoe, tailor, and hosiery and underwear shops. At Graterford, while the correspondence method is also the basis of instruction, barracks used by men employed in the construction of the prison have been converted

(Continued on page 12)



STUDYING THE THREE "R'S"

Classroom Work Supplements Text Material in the Instruction Provided. A Recent Addition to the Curriculum at the Eastern State Penitentiary Is a Course Which Makes It Possible to Complete the Work of a Full Four Years in High School

A LITTLE LABORATORY WORK

Men Who Enroll for Courses in Automobile Mechanics Study Their Textbooks, and Then Gain Practical Experience in the Prison Automobile Shop

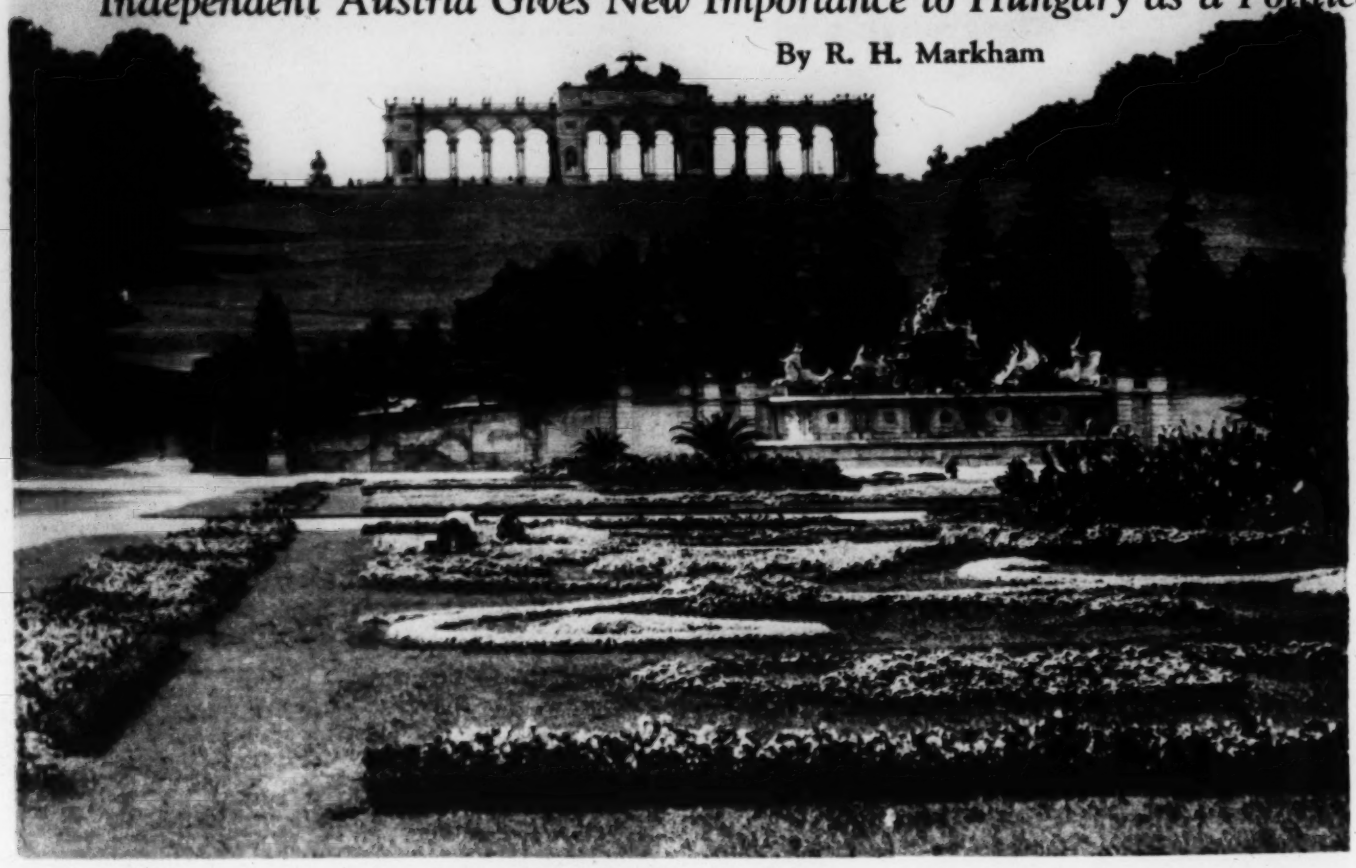
HOW TO TAKE CARE OF GOATS

Those Who Choose Agricultural Courses, as Part of the Rehabilitation Program, May Gain First-Hand Knowledge of the Subject at the Goat Dairy of the Graterford Division of the Eastern State Penitentiary

Good-by, Vienna! Hello, Budapest!

History Is On the March Once More in the Danubian Valley, and the Disappearance of an Independent Austria Gives New Importance to Hungary as a Political Observation Post

By R. H. Markham



Ewing Galloway, Permission of Ibusz, Budapest

FROM VIENNA TO BUDAPEST

The Schoenbrunn Gardens (Top), Where Austrian Emperors Strolled, Have Passed Under German Control, But the Erzsébethid, or Elizabeth Bridge, Over the Danube at Budapest, Once Part of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, Now Has Become a Center for Political Speculation

WE'RE MIGRATING. With our big dictionary, our portable typewriter, our children's pictures, several suit cases of clothes, and "Abie"—our car—we are moving out of Vienna, down the Danube to Budapest.

We are now on the Rennweg, slowly driving out of Vienna. This is the highway leading down the Danube to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Istanbul, Bagdad; it is the way of conquerors and of kings.

We pass Prince Schwarzenberg, plumed and pompous on his grand iron horse, ever-on-parade. He was a strong prince, fighting for a powerful emperor, and he himself won half a kingdom for it. Good-by, old Schwarzenberg—and no regrets.

We move on to a vast, luxurious park, shut away from the street by an ugly gray wall. It was once the yard of Prince Eugene, who fought for an emperor and was rewarded as a king. Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, the last Austrian Chancellor, has been living there as a prisoner since the Anschluss.

* * *

The long, long Austrian cycle is completed and Dr. Schuschnigg is paying his ancestors' debts. Vienna's fight of Jews, Latins, and Slavs, of empires, kingdoms, and dynasties against the German people is over. The history of centuries has flowed down Rennweg and filled it with sediment. Schwarzenberg, Eugene, Belvedere, Schuschnigg—and now comes Metternichgasse, named after the most gifted, tireless, and uncompromising of all the foes of German nationalism.

An epitome of Vienna was he, who with strategy, cunning, and unending maneuvers blasted the ideals of half a dozen peoples. Vienna froze or smothered patriotisms and bounteously rewarded all who consented to forget nationalism, to serve a royal family, business, art, pleasure, superficial intellectualism or attenuated liberalism. Metternich held back nationalistic floods with the wand of conventions; but he and his kind are gone. Good-by, Metternichgasse.

Now comes Reisnerstrasse. We must bid it good-by, too. And with deep regrets. Five years we lived there, and a pleasanter home we may never have.

This Reisnerstrasse was the cream of Vienna's melting-pot. 'Twas the melting-pot—after cooling. There was the American Legation, the German Legation, the Russian Legation, the Italian Legation, near by the British Legation; Heimwehr headquarters, the residence of Major Emil Fey, the home of the chief Socialist leader, of one of the principal National Socialist chiefs, of Royalists, of refugees from the Third Reich, and of many rich Jews. So, Reisnerstrasse was an arena, where Central Europe's conflicting forces met.

But, it was a fine place to live in. Our high, white house, No. 31, was owned by a Jewish widow, and managed by her son. Everyone in it (but us) seemed to be rich. Two families were Jewish, one ardently Royalist—all anti-German.

* * *

We took our apartment over from a man who had had it for 24 years and had built in libraries, stoves, shelves, and cozy corners to suit his taste. He had covered the walls of the main rooms with tapestry, had one colored window and a big iron safe. He gave us the safe, because that was cheaper than moving it. Imagine us with a bank safe, to keep our milk bills in! The tapestried walls we also kept, for, although they were faded, I liked them. By putting pictures on the few bright spots we made the room seem quite "mellow," and when the sun came in through the colored window it cast a kindly soft glow over all that waning glory.

Life was easy and pleasant. A jolly, fat man left milk, rolls, and butter at our door every morning. A little girl brought the papers early. A man with curly mustaches brought coal and kindling up our back stairway. Each morning at about 10 o'clock, a forlorn woman appeared to sell us flowers.

A dark-eyed, buoyant, National Socialist woman, always full of secrets, came to look after our washing and pressing. The gas man, big, gray, gruff, came on the second of each month at 9 a. m. to collect. An electric shop below us sent a boy on call to help us when a fuse burned out, which was often. There was a taxi stand on our corner, a garage for our car below us.

* * *

Stadt Park, with its swans, was at the end of our street. It was filled with wonderful flowers, and each summer afternoon there was a concert. Beyond it was Imperial Café, with 100 foreign newspapers and magazines.

Musical beggars often sang after lunch on our street or in our court. I suppose their singing was awful, but I enjoyed it.

Everything on Reisnerstrasse conspired to make life pleasant. But now it's gone. Our house is confiscated. The Royalist tenant fled and was caught. The richest Jew tenant fled and got away. Our Jewish landlord, who was the kindest we ever had, is under arrest. The whole building is empty. The Socialist on our street is in a concentration camp. The Heimwehr chief committed suicide. Fifty Reisnerstrasse apartments are vacant. All the Legations are closed. Long lines of Jews, hoping to emigrate, waited in lines before the American and English consulates. On almost every house door is a "To let" sign. Many maids are without work. Many of the shopkeepers are almost without business. Foreboding has replaced Reisnerstrasse's kindly neighborliness.

This was an arena: and Reisnerstrasse lost the fight. It belonged to a past that was doomed. It was in the German world; it defied German nationalism, and is paying the penalty.

Measured by centuries, it seems logical—at least natural. Measured by days, it seems insufferable. Metternich's children are paying their bills and I don't want to be at the reckoning. So good-by, Reisnerstrasse. You're like a deserted stagecoach inn after locomotives were built. And the locomotives rumble terribly. Good-by—with my love!

The saddest city of Europe is a good place to migrate from, and Budapest is a splendid city to come into. It is rightly called Queen of the Danube. No other metropolis has taken advantage of Europe's finest river in a way that can even be compared with that of Budapest. It has the best inland water fronts on the continent.

It is two cities connected by half a dozen magnificent bridges, every one of which is a work of art. Looking from low-lying Pest across the river at the hills, citadel, palaces, and towers of Buda, with palisades, bounteous parks and forests, one sees a superb sky line. Looking from Buda across the river at Pest's bridge towers, Parliament spires, church steeples, cathedral dome, factory chimneys, and the massive Oriental turrets of gigantic public buildings, one sees another striking panorama.

Budapest has solved the problem of how to use river banks without cluttering them up. The Danube here serves business, and ministers to beauty. Most of the boats plying on it are a joy to look at. The wharves are as neat as bathing places. Each shore is a "riverside drive," indeed.

It is a city of superb parks. There are many wide, splendid boulevards. Abounding open places give the city an air of mastery and confidence, while its

(Continued on Page 14)

T I M E

By Eyre Sandford Carter

"'So much to do,'" quoted the Man Opposite, "'and so little time to do it in.'" There was a pathetic earnestness in his voice that seemed to mark the speaker as one who was striving not to be weary in well-doing.

"I remember being present," I remarked, "at the end of a lecture, when a young man came up and told the lecturer that, although he wished to study the subject—a serious and important one—he really could not find the time to do so. 'Well, that is rather surprising,' was the reply. 'Surely you have all the time there is? If you knew there was a great treasure buried in your back yard, would you not find, or make, time to search for it?'"

"Make time!" the Man Opposite echoed, perhaps a little impatiently. "That is a common phrase, but has it any meaning at all? You can make a cake or a house by putting a number of pieces of material together, but hours and days are not pieces of material out of which you can make time.

"Of course," he went on, "a better understanding of natural science in relation to space and time has helped us to escape somewhat from their limitations. Whereas a hundred years ago it took weeks to cross the Atlantic, it is now a journey of hours only. Certainly the tendency to annihilate distance has many good results. If we can communicate easily and instantaneously with people in almost any part of the world, as we do now by air-mail and radio-telephone, we can go a long way toward turning 'strangers and foreigners' into friends."

* * *

"That is true," I remarked. "International enmity is composed mainly of ignorance and partly of the fear that always results from ignorance. Better and quicker means of communication will help us to establish friendly relations all round on a basis of mutual understanding. But all that, good as it is, does not seem to touch the particular problem which our friend raised—shortage of time."

"Does it not?" queried the Woman in the Corner. "I should have thought the example you both took was a very good one. To make that clear, let us put the contrary case. The airplanes which today carry friendly greetings across a continent, tomorrow might be sent to start a sudden war by dropping bombs on a distant country. The same achievements in radio which you rightly say may help people of different nations to come together, may be used to impose a single train of thought on a whole nation.

"It takes far less time now than it did formerly to enlist a people in a common cause. Everything depends on whether the cause is peace or war, whether the thought so quickly disseminated is a unifying or divisive one, whether men are encouraged by it to reach out themselves towards the universal good, or are being dragooned by it into accepting a nationalistic and isolationist concept of good. In other words, it is not time, but the purpose to which men devote it, the use they make of it, that really counts."

* * *

"Well," I answered, "we cannot put the hands of the clock back, but I suppose we can all begin now to plan our time usefully."

"I am not so sure," the Woman in the Corner put in, "that it is a question of planning, at least if by that you mean something after the style of the efficiency expert. That seems rather like trying to 'make' time, and I agree with you that 'making time' is an inaccurate phrase, which deceives us into thinking that mortals have the power to create something that did not exist before.

"A cabinet minister or a business executive, in outlining some policy, may say complacently, 'We have provided against all eventualities.' That is, 'We have counted up all the Ifs we could think of, and made a plan.' And then some perky little 'if' pops up and claims a bigger place in the sun than the planner assigned to it, and pouf—the whole beautiful plan goes sky-high and comes down again all out of shape.

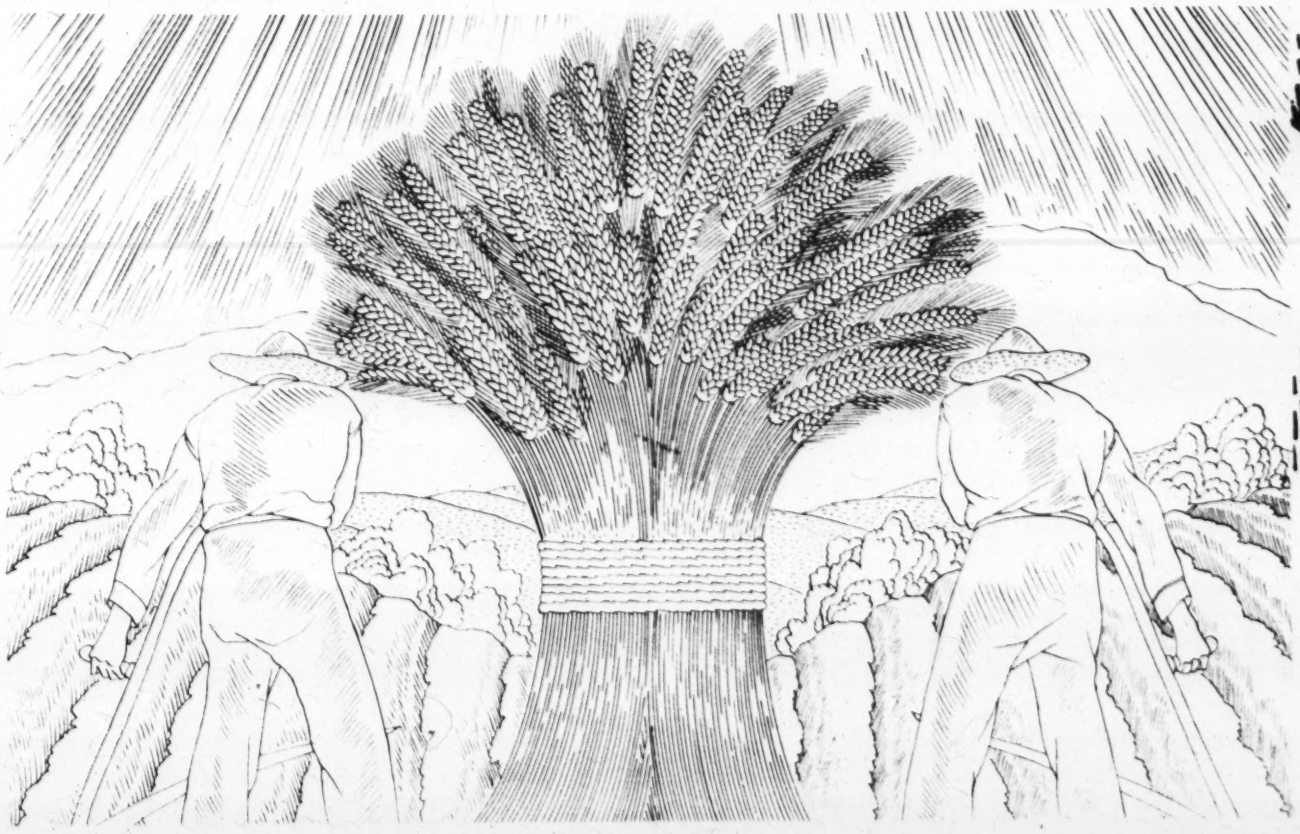
"No, we are starting at the wrong end. One of Shakespeare's characters—he must have been something of a planner—said, 'But me no buts.' I would say, 'If me no ifs.'

* * *

"More and more people are coming to recognize that the universe is governed according to law," the Woman in the Corner added. "If that were not the fact, the alternative would be chaos, and in that case it would be quite useless for anyone to plan anything. And by law I do not mean what are called 'scientific laws.' Those so-called laws are but hypotheses made by one generation to be revised by another. I am referring to the law which was simply and succinctly stated by the Nazarene: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God' and 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.'

"In order to love God we must know Him, and to know Him we must get rid of our anthropomorphic ideas about Him and understand Him as Jesus did—as Life and Love—and conferring power to overrule evil and sickness as those who loved and understood Him. Then we shall learn how to apply His law of invariable good with more and more certainty.

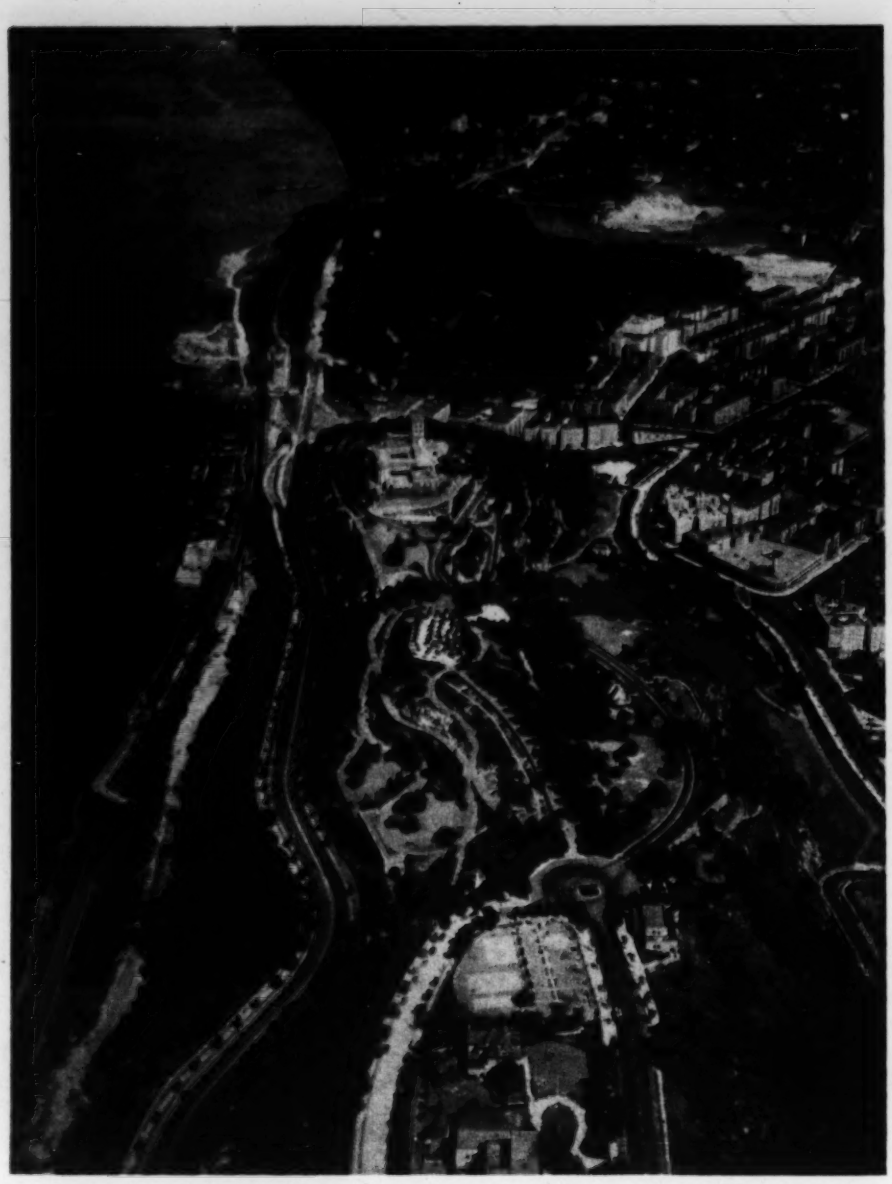
"We shall find that His infinite design is complete in the eternal Now, and that as we are willing to give up human planning and gain a clearer concept of eternity in place of the misconcept which we call time, then we shall be able to fit in every right activity because we bring our actions into harmony with God's perfect plan—and that is the best possible method of loving our neighbor."



Moses Propose

And La Guardia Usually Says "Go Ahead," So Th System of Parks Is Giving Added Breathing Spa

By Janet Mabie



FORT TRYON PARK, ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER
Here New Yorkers Have 60 Acres in Which to Wander, Given to the City by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Including the Cloisters Branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

FOUR YEARS AGO Robert Moses wrote out in longhand a plan for developing a system of parks and playgrounds in Metropolitan New York. He put an immense amount of thought into it, and if ever a plan represented a long-range view, this was it, considering the state of the park system at that moment. When he was finished he handed the plan to Mayor La Guardia.

The Mayor, given to the pungent phrase, remarked, "Honest! Moses's plan would knock your eye out!" Mayor La Guardia is always fascinated when he opens an envelope that comes from Moses. You never can tell what'll be in it. When Mr. Moses was Chief of Staff of the State Reconstruction Commissioner, he was charged by Governor Smith to work out a plan for reorganizing the state government. Then, again, there were sticks of dynamite included in his prosaic enabling statutes and ordinances!

* * *

Well, anyway, Mr. La Guardia looked at the Moses plan for a Metropolitan system of parks. Hustling through the pages—the Mayor reads copy fast—the contours of his face broke into rocking crags and craters, and as he rushed on he squeaked, with that combined peevishness and admiration which is one of his characteristic expressions, "Why! He only wants the whole city to work with! Just the whole city, that's all he wants!"

Well, that's about what he got—and Long Island, Pelham Bay, and Westchester thrown in.

In that plan Mr. Moses outlined 1,800 separate projects. Some are finished; the rest are under way. It is apparently characteristic of Mr. Moses that, when he sees a hole, he likes to get it filled in. So when the finish of one project left a hole in the symmetry of his plan-on-paper, it has been surprisingly easy for him to think up a new one—to fill in the hole!

There are tales of wistful letters from the Department of Sanitation, about such-and-such a site having been staked out as a convenient location for supply storage, only to find, when the men got there with the supplies that, overnight, Mr. Moses had built a new playground. "Would you be kind enough to tell us of a few sites in which you have not now nor expect to take any interest?

To date, execution of the plan that was written out in longhand has cost $522,000,000. Triborough Bridge, Grand Central Parkway, Jones Beach, Randall's Island Stadium, Fort Tryon Park, Orchard Beach on Pelham Bay, 362 playgrounds where once there were 119—these are all bits in the Moses mosaic.

He and Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, share supervision of the park and drive under construction on the East River. Added to the property bought for the purpose, much new land was made available by putting in a new bulkhead line beyond the old pierhead line, demolishing the dilapidated piers and filling in the area to provide a much-needed recreation park near a congested Bowery and Grand Street district. Here will be tennis courts, wading pools, football fields, and facilities for numerous other sorts of play, with abundant shade trees and lines of benches overlooking the water.

Every once in a while Mr. Moses gets a note from the Mayor, about something under discussion. "Dear Bob: You're right." And the note adds, a little plaintively, "You always are." Men at Washington have written tart letters about jobs Moses was determined to do. When they disagreed with his proposed method of doing them, they have inquired: "Is Moses the only capable man in New York?"

* * *

Ask Mr. Moses what his philosophy has been in the laying out and carrying through of such leviathan projects as the Long Island Motor Parkway, the Grand Central Parkway, Fort Tryon Park, Jones Beach, Triborough Bridge, and the many others, and he's apt to remark with enormous simplicity, "Oh, I only thought we should have a diversity of facilities for healthful and educational fun, and that they should be arranged so they'd inspire public cleanliness and good manners."

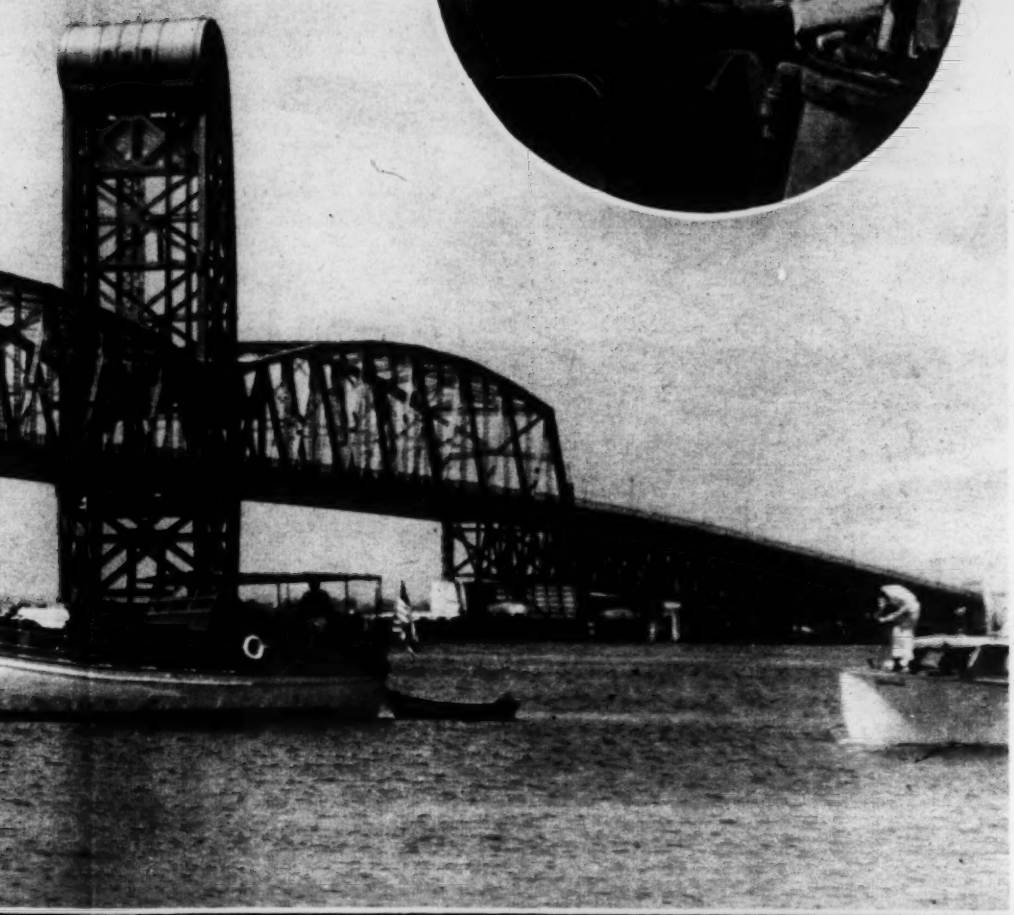
Four million and fifty thousand people utilized these modestly described facilities at Jones Beach last year, where you can park your car for 25 cents in a 78-acre parking lot, pitch putt golf, row on Great South Bay, do gymnastics under direction, eat your lunch, listen to light opera and watch fireworks, but where you can't play Bingo, or find a roller coaster.

You are expected to throw lunch containers into the proper receptacles—which look like ships' ventilators; you drink from fountains like a ship's binnacle. The beach day is 16 hours

CIVIC BEAUTIFICATION, A
Bryant Park, Behind the Public Library, Fifth Avenue, as Viewed From the Air Now Resembles a California C proach to Jacob Riis Park. Park Commissioner Robert Moses, Author of Many of These Improvements, Is Seen (In New Bethpage State Park, on

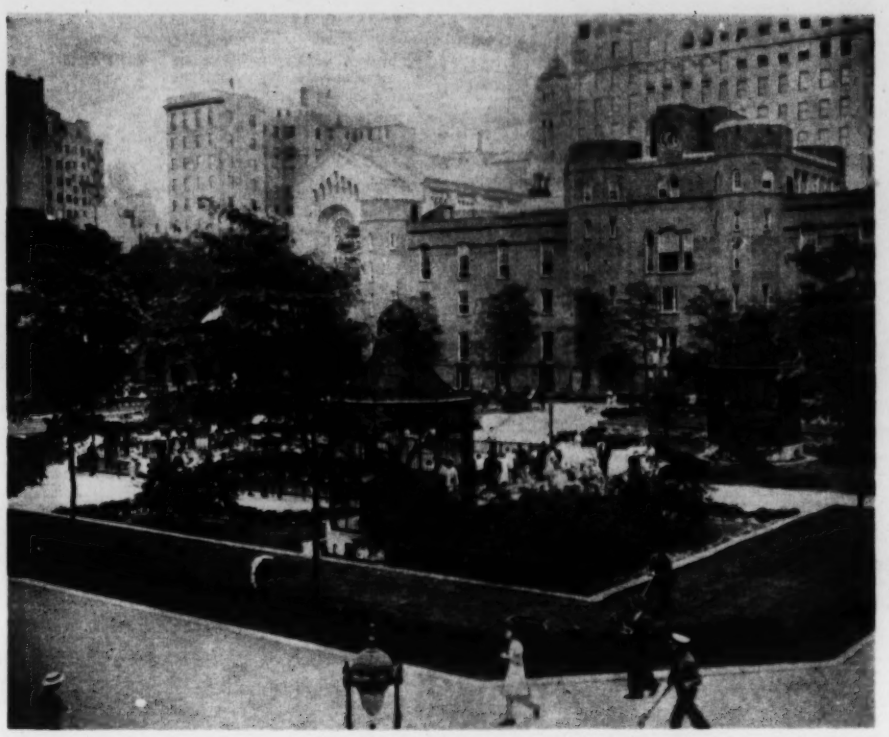
ooses

d," So That New York's hing Space to Millions



BEAUTIFICATION, A LA MOSES
embles a California Orchard, Although in the Heart of the City. The Marine Parkway Bridge (Top), Provides an Ap-
ovements, Is Seen (Inset) Seated Aboard a Tractor Breaking Ground for the Forecourt to the Bethpage Golf Club in the
Bethpage State Park, on Long Island

Wide World, and Courtesy of Department of Parks, New York City



SEAL POOL AND SUNKEN GARDEN, CENTRAL PARK ZOO
The Zoo Has Practically Been Remade Since Mr. Moses Became Commissioner of Parks

long, and then you are expected to go home.

One of the happiest additions to the Metropolitan Park System in recent years has been Fort Tryon Park in upper Manhattan, which is accessible for a 5-cent fare from all parts of the city, and offers an opportunity for tenement dwellers to roam in the wildwood. The 60 acres of wooded slopes at the northern end of Washington Heights, overlooking the Hudson River, has been so developed as to preserve its natural beauty. This was done by Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects of long experience in utilizing nature without marring it with unnatural improvements. Their work was done for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who finally gave the whole park to the city.

* * *

Here is the Cloisters Branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, appropriate setting for the collection of medieval French sculpture, bought by Mr. Rockefeller from George Grey Barnard. There are nearly eight miles of walks in the park, footpaths, 10 acres of lawns, a heather garden, an alpine rock garden, a grotto and pool, shelter house, picnic reserve, and children's play space.

When Mr. Moses took hold of what he had to work with, so to speak, there were in New York some haphazard playgrounds for children, which were often closed for the day at about the time the children were let out of school. There were strange distortions of rest-room space—with the matrons said to be shutting off the major accommodations for the uses of their own bridge clubs. The city parks were down at the heels—expanses of dog-eared grass, poorly tended trees, travesties of flower gardens. People always visited Central Park if they came to the city as sight-seers, but were apt to go away murmuring that while a herd of sheep was an unusual find in the heart of a city, weren't these particular sheep a little—well, moth-eaten?

The story of the Moses-style Central Park Zoo is too well known to need repeating. Practically taken apart and built over again, and stocked with animals who conduct themselves much more in the mood to be desired. The general spruceness of the zoo and its environs makes people forget the herd of sheep, which is no more. There is a Tavern-on-the-Green where once they roamed. A children's playground replaces the old Casino, where it cost enormously to dine, and listen to the reigning dance band. The children have suitable space to ride bicycles and roller skate. And no playgrounds have scuffed grass. Part of Mr. Moses's viewpoint on children's playgrounds is that it's better to have children growing in them than grass.

Mr. Moses is about to embark on a remodeling job at Coney Island. He'd like to tear it apart and build it over; but for once Mr. La Guardia is able to refuse him the money for that, because there isn't that much money in the treasury. So he's going to move the boardwalk back, widen the beaches, and otherwise do what can be done for the available money. He won't be able to do away with all the racketty aspects that have made Coney Island a legend as well as a fact, but he is pursuing the general theory that if you give people the best they will gradually come to like it and forget the less enviable things of yesterday.

In many ways Rockaway Beach offers a duplication of the Coney Island problem. Additional traffic and parking facilities are needed, and dilapidated buildings adjoining the boardwalk must be removed.

Battery Park, harbor entrance to the city, has long since been beautified; but more will be done to it, to make it an even more fitting gateway to the city, especially for such ceremonial occasions as may be logically observed on its plaza.

Merely to catalogue the Moses plans for beautification of the city and the provision of play spaces for young and adult alike would be a job. But it is literally true that, practically anywhere you look in New York and its metropolitan environs, you find the effect of the Moses hand. He's been able to get plenty of money to carry on with, because there was a kind of logic to the things he has envisioned. As each project has been finished it showed itself immediately to be functional. People needed no urging to utilize new facilities and improved old ones.

* * *

Along with their use there has been evident a rise in the kind of public appreciation which expresses itself in individual behavior on the public property. For instance, in one great recreation center, it has been possible to reduce the police supervision by two thirds, because of a systematic campaign in the beginning, whereby uniformed attendants cleaned up pointedly after the careless. Soon people began to watch themselves, ashamed to litter the ground and be otherwise careless. Which was just what Mr. Moses was after.

"Give 'em pleasant, healthful, educational places to find their recreation and rest, and then give 'em hints, as to how to act in 'em. Pretty soon you have people enjoying themselves and behaving themselves, and the whole thing justifies itself."

The tales of Mr. Moses's contests with people who get in his way are legion. When he decides a thing is to be done it is because he has studied it carefully and believes his idea is a good one. Hence he is willing to do battle for it. If individuals suffer sometimes from his apparent ruthlessness, he is said to be greatly bothered, and tries to make it up to them.

It is perhaps proof of the man's character that there is a hole in his powers of ruthlessness. Take his attitude toward the family Scottie, Tammie, for instance. If Tammie needs to be disciplined, Mrs. Moses has to do it. Mr. Moses may shout and roar, in his capacity as Park Commissioner, but ask him to speak to Tammie sharply for something Tammie has done and the Park Commissioner squirms and finds urgent business elsewhere. "You do it," he says over his shoulder to Mrs. Moses. "I can't get tough."

Among the New Books

The Tragedy of the Mohawks in the American War of Independence

The Faithful Mohawks, by John Wolfe Lydekker. Cambridge University Press. New York: Macmillan. $3.75.

CONQUEST AND DEGENERATION have left the Iroquois only a flaming page in American colonial history. In telling the story of Anglican missionary work in the eighteenth century among these peoples, Mr. Lydekker has, in part, revealed the process of decline. For this is not only an account of good men giving their lives so that an Indian tribe might come to know and believe in the Christian faith; it is the story of the Mohawks and the decisive part which they played in the French-English struggles for Colonial supremacy and in the subsequent War of Independence. For having found the British crown more accepable than a French emperor, the "faithful" Mohawks adhered throughout to England and thus ultimately—in 1776—to a losing side. Their choice and their loyalty cost them the lands that ". . . their forefathers long enjoyed . . .," where the Iroquois had been unquestioned master before the white men sailed the western Atlantic.

There is another story that the author tells, less consciously perhaps, but none the less clearly. At every stage of the narrative, eighteenth - century English-French imperialism supplies the background. Indeed, the very basis of the work among the Mohawks by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel lay in the need England had for a religious force to offset Jesuit influence on behalf of France. The aristocratic Sachems must have viewed with incredulity, if not contempt, the struggles between the white men. And with the use of the church to effect what open political negotiations failed to accomplish, it is a wonder that the clergy ever were able to maintain the respect and affection of the natives.

* * *

Only the high quality of these pioneer missionaries and their capacity for sheer hard work could have evoked the admiration of the fighting Mohawks. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was fortunate in the selection of its representatives. Mastering the language, translating, teaching, and balancing the tragic examples set by the natives, all were part of the role which had to be filled by these men of the church. It was difficult to compete with traders who sold rum, and soldiers who promised more acres for military alliances. Yet in spite of the low plane upon which, initially, the missionary work began—as an arm of British diplomacy—a great deal was accomplished, by way of education, to give the tribes something in return for the unhappy presence of the white man. One imagines these tall, calm warriors thinking in much the same terms as today do the ancient Ethiopian tribes when they observe the arrival of Italy's "irresistible" battalions carrying civilization on their bayonets.

* * *

Such a book, carefully written and documented by the Archivist to the S. P. G., cannot be expected to tell a subjective story of Indian life and character. But out of its pages there does emerge one superb figure, the greatest of all Mohawk chieftains, Thayendanegea — Joseph Brant, Warrior, diplomat, statesman, he was the Indian prince of the North American plains at his best.

Today, the Mohawks are small in number, and their lands few. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel no longer attends to their spiritual needs. Only the heritage of those centuries when Mohawk favor turned the balance of imperial wars is left to the tribe. Mr. Lydekker has recalled some of that glory in a scholarly and readable volume.

E. M.

Novels at Opposite Poles

The Secret Kingdom, by Walter Greenwood. London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d. net.

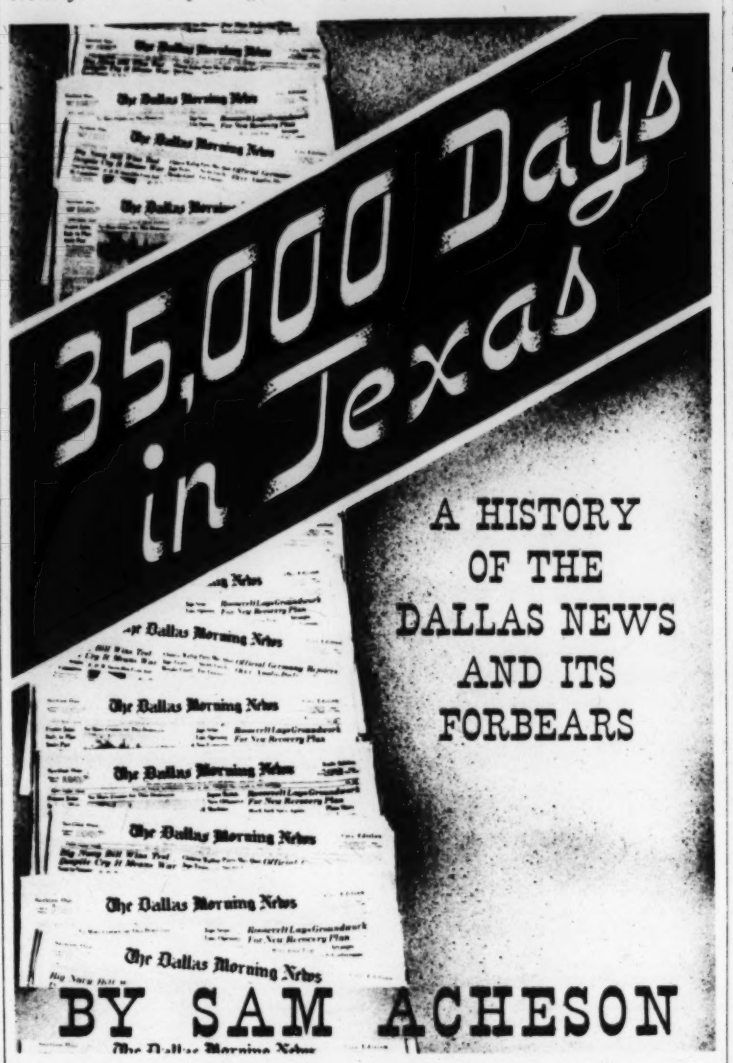
Man, Woman, and Child, by John Brophy. London: Collins. 7s. 6d.

FOR THREE DECADES, from the beginning of the present century, the Byrons live in Palatine Street, Manchester. Palatine Street is little better than a slum, and Mr. Greenwood sees it as a concentration camp for victims of the capitalist system, where the prisoners are exploited and oppressed, as well as a prey to poverty, squalor, frustration, and despair. In each, until suffering has numbed the feelings, burns the desire to escape; but escape is all but impossible: there is no discharge in this war for existence, and few ever scrape together their ransom. It is a gloomy picture, yet it has been drawn, one feels, from close observation; and only occasionally is one conscious of an arbitrary heightening of the tragedy, bringing the shadow of coincidence rather than of inevitability over the characters.

William Byron is a man of noble and unselfish character, and a fine craftsman, who is robbed of his opportunities, because his political creed is obnoxious to his employers. Two of his daughters have scarcely been married, when they are widowed through a mining accident, while the husband of the third turns out a wastrel. It is the wife of this last upon whom the story centers. She is a sensitive, yet strong-minded girl, with artistic aspirations, and she struggles desperately to attain a higher standard of living, where she can satisfy these instincts in herself, and foster them in her children. Preserved by her ideals from sinking, like one sister, into a slipshod drudge, or from adopting, like the other, an expedient morality, she finally achieves her goal.

The characters are alive; and their fate is not only a moving story, but a poignant appeal for those unfairly handicapped.

There could be no greater contrast to Palatine Street than the Budapest of Mr. Brophy's story. There is something almost dreamlike about the latter, with its romantic beauty, its spontaneous gaiety of the cafés and terraces along the Danube, its aristocracy, countering poverty with a smile, its intimate atmosphere, and its wild gipsy music that, alone, suggests an undercurrent of sadness. There is perhaps, too, something a little dreamlike about Mr. Brophy's story. It is a brief episode, with a dramatic climax, between a young English portrait painter and a married woman whom he meets in Budapest; and in spite of the many subtle and delightful touches in the character drawing, it is somehow slightly out of focus, and the realism is blurred. The book is a trifle overloaded with descriptive writing; yet it remains readable throughout.



Jacket Design for "35,000 Days in Texas" (Macmillan), Reviewed in This Newspaper on July 23

Poet as Translator

One Hundred Poems From the Palatine Anthology, by Dudley Fitts, Norfolk, Conn. New Directions. $2.50.

DUDLEY FITTS, who gives us these translations, confesses to having rearranged at his will the literal meaning of much of the original text. For such sins of omission and commission there is no doubt the Authorities will deal with him. Perhaps, then, it is his good fortune that the present reviewer is more concerned with the ends than the means. For here, regardless of the purity of the source, is poetry again, establishing communication in its eternal fashion.

From the viewpoint of the poetry lover the fault to be found with most translations of ancient poetry lies in the fact that the usual translator, though an excellent scholar, is only too apt to be an indifferent poet. The result, then, is an exact rendition of the text of the author with his emotional intent buried in clichés. There are no clichés in Mr. Fitts's translation of the epigram of Parrhasios, the Painter, not merely as a poem but as a slightly exaggerated indication of what Mr. Fitts has done for these 100 poems:

And this I say though, hearing, they believe me not:
I say that my hand has fixed the limit of this art,
And (though no mortal work can exist without flaw)
This my mark is established for ever and will not be passed.

Mr. Fitts has been equally successful in capturing the humor of the text. Here is his version of Lucilius's "The Miser and the Mouse":

Asklepiades the miser, chancing one morning to meet
A mouse in his house, addressed it: "My very dear Mouse,
Why are you here?" To whom, with the sweetest smile,
The mouse made courteous answer: "My frugal friend,
Take heart! I expect no board from you: only a bed."

For further evidence consider as poetry the following lines taken from various contexts: "Sweet in summer is snow to thirsty lips;" "Rain at night and the north wind whirling;" "More than the yammering surf at the point of the jetty;" "Sleep, sleep, dear girl, drowsy flower!"

Prisoners in Soviet Russia

The Woman Who Could Not Die, by Julia de Beausobre. London: Chatto & Windus. 8s. 6d.

G. P. U. Justice, by Peter Kleist. London: George Allen & Unwin. 6s.

BOTH THESE BOOKS, describing intimately and at first hand the Soviet Russian prison system for political suspects, seem completely genuine; together, they give a balanced picture of Soviet justice. They confirm each other; the chief difference is in the authors. Mrs. de Beausobre describes the effects of Soviet prison life upon a sensitive woman; Peter Kleist shows how Soviet methods, while outwardly reasonable, can break down the most hardy.

Mrs. de Beausobre learned almost everything about Soviet prisons. She and her husband were arrested after being exiled to Central Asia. She was kept in a communal cell in the political prison at Moscow for nine months, and then sent to various prison camps in the north. She was finally released, and friends in England managed to get her out of Russia. In spite of her sufferings and the fact that her husband's fate is still unknown to her, she writes without passion or prejudice. The communal cell and prison camps come to life under her sensitive pen.

Peter Kleist was not so sensitive as Mrs. de Beausobre and some of her companions. He was arrested at the border after a period of work in Soviet textile mills as an engineer, suspected of industrial espionage. He agrees that his arrest was justified, although he was not guilty, and that he was fairly treated. Nevertheless, he writes graphically of his suffering in the Biturkin (Moscow prison).

Reading these two authentic accounts of Soviet prison life, it is easier to understand why so many distinguished Soviet prisoners confess with apparent eagerness such complicated and incredible crimes.

D. B.

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The Novelist and His Field of Exclusive Knowledge—A London Letter

In Hazard, by Richard Hughes. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.
King of the Beggars, by Seán O'Faolain. London: Nelson. 12s. 6d. N. Y.: Viking. $3.50.
The Joyful Delaneys, by Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d.
After the Victorians, by Amy Cruse. London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d.

London

IN A RECENT NUMBER of The Times Literary Supplement there is an article by Mr. Richard Aldington — a signed article!—asking to what exclusive kind of knowledge novelists can lay claim and leaving them with next to nothing. The obvious competitor is natural science, with its claim to minute exactitude. How can imaginative literature compete with what, in fact, analyzes and classifies the imagination itself?

But it can compete, as Mr. Richard Hughes shows in his new novel "In Hazard," by looting both the material and method of natural science. This is the interesting thing about his story of a cargo steamer's tremendous battle with a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico. We have an impressive literary tradition in hurricanes. Melville, Conrad and, in a lesser way, Mr. H. M. Tomlinson have given us the now familiar orchestrations. Essentially they are descriptive in emotional terms, a sort of rhetoric magnificently contending with the oratory of nature.

* * *

Mr. Hughes breaks with that tradition. His hurricane is built up—and none the less imaginatively—of data, the rising and falling of temperatures, the speed of air currents, the variations of pressure. It is something with a knowable circumference and center; it can be foretold, guarded against. Ships can be equipped to deal with it. And real ships—not literary ships—are built and arranged in certain ways; their various functions in turn differentiate the engine room from the bridge, the man at the furnace from the man on the deck. These are specializations, producing certain social and private habits.

As with nature and the ship, so Mr. Hughes deals with men. They are specimens, and the novelist who takes this view is apt to run to the freakish. There is, despite his extraordinary success in portraying the normal man and his understanding of the morality which binds seamen, a certain freakishness in Mr. Hughes's tastes. But there is no mistaking the imaginative power and impressive lucidity of his picture of men struggling with phenomenal courage.

Again, in Mr. O'Faolain's "King of the Beggars," which is a life of Daniel O'Connell, one sees how substantial are the novelist's claims to a knowledge of the imponderables of character which no specialist touches. Only a novelist could have come so close to a human being, and Mr. O'Faolain is one of the most distinguished Irish novelists. O'Connell was not a simple character; his enemies were in despair because of his virtues; his friends because of his vices. Mr. O'Faolain, with a gift for epigram and a readiness to get the worst over, calls him "A Tammany lawyer and a great patriot." And later, with Irish slyness, remarks that Tammany might perhaps be truly traced to the corruption of British justice in Ireland during the nineteenth century.

For Mr. O'Faolain, O'Connell is the founder of Irish democracy; if it was or is squalid, it rose from squalor; and injustice put a premium on vulgarity; and though O'Connell, who was o saint in politics, is not liked by the latter-day Gaels and separatists, he was the first to accept all Irishmen as real Irishmen. This book is not merely a biography, a story of events and people, quarrels and scandals, nor is it a polemic; it is something far more subtle, oblique and profound; it has the indefinable flavor of the country, a deep charity and extraordinary percipience. One is moved by this large humorous, lonely man, this buffooning lawyer, this idealist who lied freely, fought as if he were on fire and molded a nation until, in the end, he was hardly an individual but a symbol. They said of him at the Bar, that all Ireland was his client; and Balzac said that he was one of the indubitably great men of that time in Europe.

* * *

Mr. O'Faolain's sense of period is very different from Sir Hugh Walpole's. With the former it is something living, a branch lower down on the ever-growing tree, still sending up its sap; with the latter it amounts to little more than the sentiment of glamour and a feeling for décor. In "The Joyful Delaneys"—a characteristic Walpole title—he is writing with this kind of affection about the London of Shepherd's Market and particularly about the lonely down-at-heel survivors of aristocratic families who scrape along on dwindling dividends on the fringe of a raffish, fashionable world.

Sir Hugh is very much on the defensive in this book, for his instincts rebel against what he conceives to be contemporary pessimism; half apologetically, half with a bluster, he stands for cheerfulness and the jolly old status quo. The odd thing is — yet is it so odd in the author who once wrote "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traile"?—that his most successful characters are his sinister, his unhappy and thwarted people. The Delaneys themselves—except in their distinctly dubious feelings —are bewildering because one is so insistently told they are awfully nice, jolly and decent. I resent being told in advance by a novelist what I ought to feel about his characters. Let me see their lives and form my own judgment.

* * *

But Sir Hugh's sense of period —when you have deducted his sermonettes — does bring the flash of the times very clearly to the page. The Princess Corleone who has got even Royalty to her parties—can you guess who she is?—sets the tone, and Sir Hugh has caught it and the chaotic surface lights of an agitated year.

After reading Sir Hugh's rebukes to the young in the person of a Communist poet, I was interested to find this passage in Miss Amy Cruse's "After the Victorians":

> There is no longer the widespread eagerness to get knowledge or a consciousness of a nearing time that would make demands on that knowledge. There is not the same public conscience nor the same social interests. There is instead a keener search for personal pleasure, a disposition to enjoy our forefathers' savings, and somewhat insolent assertions of power. There is that sullen calm and those angry flashes which make good sailors anxious.

The date of that is 1897.

This is a fascinating and thorough examination of popular literary fashions, from Mrs. Humphrey Ward to 1914, and I recommend it not only to those who take a funereal interest in the fate of best sellers, but to those who are curious about a neglected branch of sociology.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Jonathan Daniels, Author of "A Southerner Discovers the South" (Macmillan), Which Was Reviewed in These Columns on Aug. 3

A Woman's South Africa

The Story of Melina Rorke. New York: Greystone Press. $2.75.

MELINA RORKE could divide her adventures with two other people and still have enough to fill a book. A mother and widow at 15, looking on at the discovery of gold on the Rand, the finding of diamonds at Kimberley, and the native wars which at first concerned the average white South African inhabitant very little, she came to a knowledgeable part in the native uprisings which seriously threatened the English, and herself organized hospitals and worked in the field during the bitter days of the struggle for supremacy.

Mrs. Rorke's South Africa was that of Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, Barney Barnato, Paul Kruger, and Alfred Beit. Taking her baby with her, she trekked through "darkest Africa" on a lion-hunting trip with her brother. From her wagon at Victoria she watched the abortive uprising of the Matabele under Lobengula. In her mud hut at Bulawayo she eagerly awaited word of the Jameson raid, her brother being an active factor in the plotting.

One of the best passages in the book deals with her escape with her little son and her sister-in-law when the Matabele again rose, this time aided by the Mashonas, and attempted to kill every white settler in the country. Led by a faithful native, the two women and the little child walked by night and hid by day, until finally they achieved the safety of Bulawayo.

Her story of the Boer War, slight compared to the record of her other adventures, chronicles her hospital days rather than the conflict itself. For that service she was given a decoration by Edward VII. The book closes dramatically with her welcome home to South Africa with the decoration, the hotel room heaped with flowers and unopened wedding presents, and then the news of the passing that very morning of the man she was to have married.

Mrs. Rorke has bothered little with descriptions and almost not at all with the philosophy of her experiences but has chosen instead to do a swift-moving, packed-in story as thrilling as any "western."

M. S.

Hyphenated Americans

These Foreigners, by William Seabrook. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

WILLIAM SEABROOK had a good idea. Instead of talking to Swedes in Stockholm, he would listen to Swedes in Minneapolis. Instead of observing Italians in Naples, he would walk down Mulberry Street in New York City. Before this he had gone to the jungle and the desert to write about natives. But this time he would investigate Germans in Pennsylvania, Poles in Chicago, Russians on Long Island. The result is "These Foreigners."

Mr. Seabrook has collected some interesting information. He shows racial characteristics in terms of the barber, the village smith, the gas station attendant, and the lunch wagon owner in his old Dutch town of Rhinebeck in the Hudson Valley.

He tells what Olaf and Emil and Mike and Joe say to him here and there across the United States, their struggle for economic independence, the flavor and tang which they bring to the melting pot of America, how they live in the land of their adoption, and how they are treated.

He succeeds in assembling an encyclopedia, a reportorial account of fragments of color. If there is a fault in the book for the average reader it is that Mr. Seabrook has contented himself with being too informative, too literal. As long as the color hits within the canvas he is content not to pull it together in cohesive form and related mass. What he offers is a mosaic rather than a picture.

But the idea is there, so good that it is surprising that it has not been attempted before, the story of an America which, on the whole, has been pretty good to its varied family, which is about what they help to make it, a melting pot which gives off lots of steam and some scum, but which, on the whole, is a good conglomerate, so good that the sharers of a common destiny should make a united defense of its freedom and liberty.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Political Handbook of the World, 1938, edited by Walter H. Mallory (Harper. $2.50). A useful annual, revised as of Jan. 1.

The White Sahibs of India, by Reginald Reynolds (Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.50). The struggle for Indian independence.

The Canadians: The Story of a People, by George M. Wrong (Macmillan. $3.50). A popular history of Canada.

Boundaries, Possessions and Conflicts in South America, by Gordon Ireland (Harvard. $4.50). A factual story of boundary disputes of the last century.

Television: A Struggle for Power, by Frank Waldrop and Joseph Borkin (Morrow. $2.75). The story of the latest development in communications.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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FOREWORD by JOHN SIDNEY BLAIKIE

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4 MORE BIBLE BOOKS FOR MONITOR READERS:

The first three books listed below include material reprinted from the Monitor.

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The Bible Handbook: Leishman-Lewis
272 pages, $2.75 plus 15c postage
The Bible: Beacon Light of History: Gilmore
270 pages, $2.75 plus 15c postage
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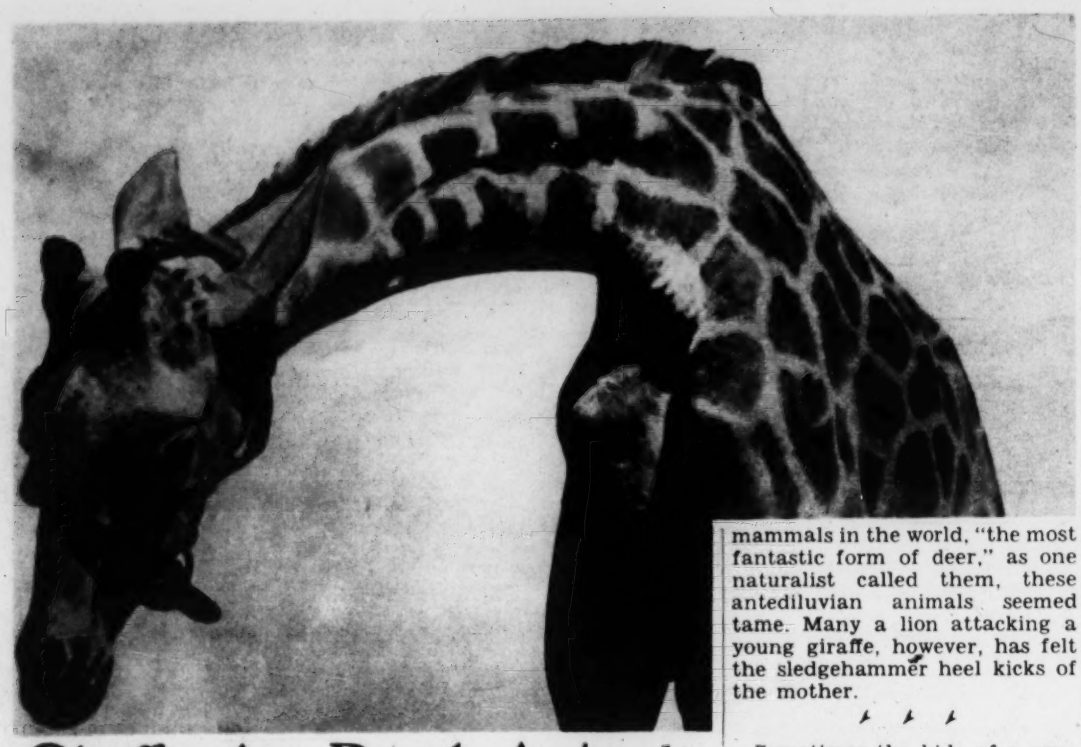

Giraffes Are Dumb Animals

AMONG THE strange freight regulations of several African railways you will find an item reading: "Giraffes measuring more than 13 feet in total height cannot be accepted for transport."

Fairly obvious, of course. More than one captured giraffe, traveling by train for some distant zoo, has lifted its long neck at the wrong moment—in a tunnel or beneath a bridge. Cecil John Rhodes himself lost a giraffe that way—a splendid Rhodesian giraffe that would have looked well in his private zoo at Groote Schuur.

Giraffes are valuable. When Chief Batho sent one as a present to Queen Victoria in 1897, it was valued at £1,000. The price has gone down since then, though a wild animal dealer told me recently that he could always be sure of selling a good specimen for £200, at least.

* * *

The first expense was the license fee — £50 in Rhodesia. Then he would have to pay expert native trackers to find a troop of giraffes. The dealer caught his specimen himself. He had been a cattle hand in the Argentine, and he knew how to use the lasso. Galloping after the troop on horseback at highest speed, he would rope his giraffe, draw alongside and fling a bag over the giraffe's head.

"It's easy after that — except the feeding," declared the dealer. "Giraffes like a diet of juicy leaves from the acacia or mimosa. The only substitute is an expensive mixture of bran, crushed mealies, molasses, semolina, pumpkin, and fruit. You must feed them properly. I once tried to insure a giraffe for a short sea voyage, and the rate quoted was £50. Now I have to take the risk myself, or the profit would vanish."

It will be a long time before Africa says farewell to the giraffe; there are still great troops from the Sahara south to Bechuanaland. I first saw giraffes in the open from a Congo river steamer. These towering creatures, the tallest mammals in the world, "the most fantastic form of deer," as one naturalist called them, these antediluvian animals seemed tame. Many a lion attacking a young giraffe, however, has felt the sledgehammer heel kicks of the mother.

* * *

Sometimes the hide of a captured giraffe will bear the scars telling of a battle it has survived—the grim marks of a "lion's ride." But I believe the leopard is the giraffe's most formidable enemy. A leopard will wait in a tree, spring on a giraffe's back.

The giraffe relies on its marvelous eyesight to detect the approach of enemies. Its scent is only moderate, but the eyes, set in a periscope, as it were, are beautiful in appearance and highly developed. The giraffe is completely dumb. Naturalists ridicule the legend that the expiring giraffe utters a weird cry. There is no vocal mechanism. Yet it is clear that giraffes are able to communicate with others in a troop, and I have heard it stated that this is achieved by signaling with the tail.

Like its cousin, the camel, the giraffe can live without water for long periods. The mothers always retreat to the driest places with their young, for instinct has taught them that the lions and leopards will not follow them into the desert. Young giraffes grow rapidly, reaching a height of 10 feet within six months. I believe the maximum height, full grown, is 19 feet.

* * *

This great height brings hazards to the giraffe. Many have crashed into telegraph wires and become hopelessly tangled. Along the Kenya and Uganda Railway line—where travelers often see giraffes—the telegraph poles have had to be raised to prevent almost daily collisions. A few giraffes are still struck by trains; the glare of the headlights fascinates and then blinds them as they stand between the rails.

All things considered, it is remarkable that the giraffe should remain so numerous and widely distributed in Africa. Protective coloring must have helped to save them. But the early white hunters took heavy toll, particularly in South Africa. Giraffe hide was in demand for the long whip lashes it yielded, and the meat was always enjoyed. Bushmen hunted the giraffes of the Kalahari with bows and poisoned arrows, driving the troops northward into the swamps.

There are a couple of hundred giraffes in the Kaokoveld, the wild northern section of Southwest Africa. Elsewhere in the territory, no giraffe, as a rule, is seen. I remember a police sergeant at Gobabis, on the eastern border, telling me of a giraffe mystery he had solved. Out on patrol one day he met a bushman wearing a pair of giraffe hide sandals, freshly made. He traced the sandals to a giraffe's carcass not far away —the first giraffe he had ever seen in that corner of the country. No doubt it was a stray from the north.

* * *

Usually, the giraffe is a sociable animal, and it will graze with the antelopes and zebra when no others of its kind are in the neighborhood. In captivity, it lives for about 14 years, though the Pretoria Zoo had a giraffe cow from Southern Rhodesia for 18 years. The record was established by the Antwerp Zoo, where a giraffe cow lived for 28 years.

If you see a giraffe specimen mounted in a museum, you may be sure the officials are proud of it. The giraffe skin presents the taxidermist with his most intricate task. A skin alone may weigh 2,500 pounds, and is extremely difficult to cure.

In any case, the giraffe away from its haunts in Africa represents a large sum of money. Anyone can have a lion skin on the floor, or a lion cub in the garden. But the giraffe, the swift, gigantic giraffe, is a prize from Africa indeed.

LAWRENCE G. GREEN

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Rice and Beans

PUERTO RICANS eat annually $8,000,000 worth of rice produced in the southern United States. Puerto Ricans have rice for two meals a day. Whether you visit the humble hut of a coffee plantation peon or have dinner with an industrial leader, rice will be on the table.

In Puerto Rico the secret of making rice palatable and attractive is in serving it in combination with beans. The island bought $1,811,210 worth of domestic beans last year to combine with the $8,000,000 worth of rice. A good many tons of beans were grown in Puerto Rico and some varieties, not attainable in the domestic market, were imported from Mexico and other countries.

In the simplest form, the rice and beans are boiled separately and combined at the table. One day kidney beans will be employed; the next day chic peas, and so on through the week. Baked beans are virtually unknown. The secret of making rice attractive as food without going in for the intricate processes that produce Spanish rice, *Arroz con pollo*, and other tropical treats, is involved in cooking the beans. A few cents' worth of ham, the judicious use of onions or garlic makes the difference.

Many Puerto Rican families breakfast on rice and beans and hunt through the icebox before going to bed in search of any *Arroz con dulce* that may have been left over from dinner. *Arroz con dulce* is a general term descriptive of rice served for dessert. It may be studded with raisins and cooked in coconut milk or it may be combined with other ingredients known only to tropical housewives.

When the Boy Scouts go hiking or camping they carry the rice pot and a loaf of bread.

..Building Men

(Continued from Page 5)

into classrooms and school shops, where the men can obtain practical training in automobile mechanics, carpentering, masonry and bricklaying, and electrical work. Graterford's large weaving shop, where uniforms, blankets, sheets, and towels are made for other state institutions, provides similar practical training. Practical experience in poultry raising and other agricultural pursuits is provided by the 23-acre farm within the prison walls.

* * *

One marked advantage shown by the correspondence method of instruction is the program's adaptability to the individual learning abilities of each man. Each man works as an individual, and can proceed with his course as rapidly as his time and mentality permits. New men can be started in a course at any time, without regard to the length of time others may have been studying the subject. The fact that men work on their own, and are responsible for their own success or failure, is in itself a valuable contribution to the maintenance of the spirit of initiative which the routine of prison life undoubtedly tends to undermine.

Text material for all the courses is furnished by the International Correspondence Schools, but lessons are graded and corrected by the prison instructors. When a man completes his course the final examination and sample lessons are sent to the I. C. S. for review. Provided the work done meets the required standards, the I. C. S. awards a diploma identical with those awarded to graduating students in the world outside the prison walls. Up to the present time, approximately 125 men have completed courses and received their diplomas.

To some extent, at least, the educational program at Eastern State is still in the experimental stage. It has not been in effect long enough to provide proof of its value in the form of men who have completed courses, who have been released, and who have used the vocational training acquired in prison to get and hold jobs in the world of free men. It has, however, provided the men with a new incentive to use their time in prison constructively. In the case of many of them, it has provided their first opportunity to experience the thrill of constructive accomplishment through mental pursuits. The men who have received diplomas have taken pride in the formal recognition of their accomplishment.

* * *

Among the 3,000 convicts in the Eastern State Penitentiary there is a man in his twenties serving a sentence of from 25 to 50 years for a series of holdups. When the educational program was started he enrolled for a course in mechanical drawing and draftsmanship. Now, under the supervision of the superintendent of prison shops, he is drawing up the plans and blueprints for the interior layout of the new shops which the State is building at Graterford.

Obviously, this man hopes for a parole, and he knows that his efforts to improve himself while in prison will make a parole more likely. Provided he continues with his studies, if paroled he is virtually certain to be as capable a mechanical draftsman as any employer is likely to find. I believe he will deserve a chance to show whether or not he can live as a free man in a free society. If he can, the gain to him will be immeasurable. The gain to society will be almost as great, for it will be relieved of the burden of supporting him while in prison, and of the menace he might otherwise be when he returns into the world.

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. . Less Noise, Please!

(Continued from Page 3)

cash registers without materially increasing the manufacturing cost. In fact, in most cases, the difference between a noise maker and a noise-free product is simply a matter of a few pennies.

It might be supposed, as a result of this knowledge, that appliances and electrical apparatus that could cause radio noise are now being equipped with the necessary protective devices before being placed in service. Unfortunately for millions of radio listeners, this is not so.

The appliance manufacturer is primarily concerned with supplying a product which performs its function in the most efficient manner possible, and until such time as he encounters sales resistance resulting from some nonessential characteristics of his product, he is not inclined to increase manufacturing cost by changes of design. This is shown by the attitude in regard to mechanical noise from electrical equipment. With increasing demand on the part of the public for electrical equipment which would operate with a minimum of sound, manufacturers immediately undertook the redesign of their products so as to ensure quiet operation.

* * *

The same situation will be found when radio listeners demand radio noise-free products and refuse to purchase any electrical device which is not guaranteed to be free from man-made static. Some appliance manufacturers have already redesigned their products to keep them from interfering with radio reception and are supplying noise-free appliances to customers who specify, and are willing to pay for, noninterfering apparatus, but the majority continue to market devices that may contribute, individually, only a small amount of radio noise yet combine with others to produce a cumulative effect of noise level so high that even moderately enjoyable radio reception is often unattainable.

Because there are already in service millions of electrical devices that produce radio noise, something more than the protection of new products is requisite if radio is to be freed from the ravages of man-made static. Some means must be adopted to keep the radio noise waves generated by electrical equipment already in use from becoming mixed with desired radio signals. If one might be sure that the only noise heard in his receiver would be that resulting from the operation of his own electrical appliances, the radio noise problem would not exist, for every listener would willingly apply the necessary radio noise filters to his equipment. Unfortunately, the situation usually is that one's own appliances are seldom used while the radio receiver is in operation, so most of the noise heard results from the use of electrical equipment elsewhere in the neighborhood. This is probably the reason for the general lack of realization on the part of radio listeners that they themselves are in a large measure responsible for noisy reception.

With the customary faith in the power of the law to rectify undesirable conditions, listeners in many communities have secured the enactment of municipal and state ordinances designed to improve radio reception by forbidding the operation of equipment that may cause radio noise. Such ordinances have generally failed to accomplish the desired end because of lack of a specific engineering basis for their regulatory provision and because of insufficient support from public opinion.

* * *

It is not enough simply to specify that equipment which produces radio noise shall not be operated. What is needed is a definite specification of what constitutes radio noise.

Another point which must not be overlooked if an ordinance is to be fair is the responsibility of the listener with regard to the type of radio and aerial equipment being used. Since it is known that man-made static uses the electrical power lines as an aerial, it is evident that the noise-casting aerial is invariably much closer to the radio receiver than is the antenna from which desired signals are being broadcast. It is also evident that when a radio receiver is used with practically no antenna or with simply a wire strung around inside the building, there is much greater possibility of noise pick-up on the antenna than would be the case if it were located on the roof or well away from the building and thus separated from the wires on which radio noise is being carried.

Just as clear reception of speech being transmitted by telephone is difficult when the receiver is in a noisy location, satisfactory radio reception is difficult, if not impossible, when the receiving antenna is located in a spot which contains much radio noise. A reasonable ordinance must, therefore, embody a requirement that the receiver and its antenna have a certain minimum susceptibility to pick-up of radio noise before a complaint under the ordinance will be considered.

The reason that the ordinances enacted up to the present time have not included the essential specifications with regard to signal to noise ratio and receiver susceptibility is, doubtless, that a standard procedure for radio noise measurement had not been developed at the time the ordinances were drafted. Much time and thought have been spent by engineers of the Edison Electric Institute, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, and the Radio Manufacturers Association, who, as members of the Joint Co-ordination Committee on Radio Reception, were charged with the development of a suitable standard for radio noise measurement.

* * *

This standard now has been established and it is, therefore, possible for all types of radio interference work, whether they be undertaken by electric power companies, electrical manufacturers, radio manufacturers, radio broadcasters, or municipalities, to relate to a single standard and thus to ensure comparability of data.

Although it might at first thought appear strange that the electric power company would be represented on a committee designed to study radio interference, it becomes apparent that the utilities have a tremendous stake in providing good radio reception, because radio receiving equipment is responsible for more utility income than is any other one type of household electrical appliance with the possible exception of the electric refrigerator. Anything that causes listeners to curtail the use of their receivers hits the power companies in the pocketbook. Consequently, every wide-awake utility engineer and executive is sincerely interested in helping listeners to secure better radio reception.

The utilities are also drawn into the radio noise controversy from another angle in that their lines, although not responsible for interference, act as a distributing agency for man-made static, with the result that there has developed in the minds of many listeners an incorrect belief that utilities are in some way to blame for poor radio reception. To clear themselves of this groundless charge and at the same time to improve their revenues through stimulating greater use of radio receivers, the electric power companies take a real interest in the elimination of radio noise. In fact, more than 800 of the leading utility companies maintain special departments for finding and eliminating radio interference.

* * *

The radio noise problem as it now exists is the result of conditions which have been accumulating for many years, and it cannot be expected that clarity of reception will be secured overnight. There is, however, no reason why any individual who wishes to secure the information, the education, and the entertainment that are afforded by radio broadcasting should be denied full enjoyment of this privilege because of the existence of man-made static.

If the radio manufacturer will take into consideration the need for complete protection of the receiver against noise; if the radio dealer will provide the best possible antenna in a quiet location at the time the receiver is installed; if the listener will make sure that no electrical device in his own home can cause radio noise; if the electrical appliance manufacturer will protect his products against the creation of radio noise; and if radiocasting, public utility, and munipical groups will continue their efforts to aid the radio listener with authentic information about the conditions responsible for unsatisfactory radio reception and the steps necessary to insure noise-free reception, the time is not far distant when the benefits of radio will reach not only those who dwell close to the most powerful radiocasting station but will be enjoyed in the remotest parts of the continent.

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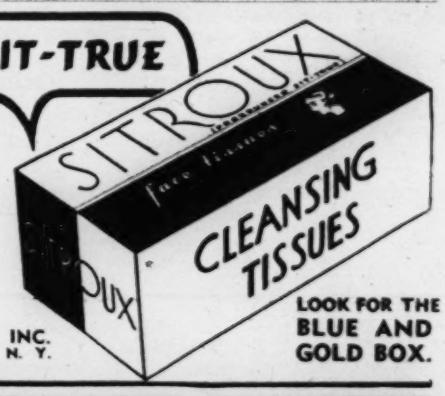

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The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section

In the Weekly Magazine Section of May 25, 1938, P. E. Briquet, the author of the article, "Independent Liechtenstein," says, "Here is a German-speaking community located in a corner where Austria, Switzerland and Italy meet." Liechtenstein does not border on Italy anywhere, not even after the Anschluss of Austria with the German Reich. Liechtenstein lies between the eastern border of Switzerland above the Bodensee (Lake Constance) and the western boundary of Vorarlberg, a part of former Austria, and on the south it borders on the Swiss Canton Graubünden (Grisons). The future of Liechtenstein would therefore hardly be of interest to Italy.

The author's belief that whenever the Rhine overflows, it "covers the plain with a new, more fertile layer of earth," can hardly agree with the actual conditions. On the contrary, at high water the Rhine brings very much alluvial rubble (sand, gravel, and stones) which devastates the land at times of a flood. This was the case the last time in 1927, when a dam broke near Schaan, whereby the country was in great distress, and the Prince had a gift of 1,000,000 francs donated to the country.

CHARLES NOBS

Berne, Switzerland.

⁂

Politics and Relief . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section

In your issue of July 13, you published a very interesting article by Senator Vandenberg on the subject, "Should Relief Administration Be Returned to the States?"

Senator Vandenberg says: "There is a perfectly obvious connection between politics and relief in the facts that relief rolls decreased sharply between June and November of the non-election years of 1933, 1935, and 1937, but increased sharply between those significant months in the election years of 1934 and 1936 and are apparently destined to follow the same curve in 1938."

Statistics do not agree with the Senator. Indeed, they prove conclusively that the relief rolls have not been arbitrarily increased in election years and allowed to decline in non-election years. On the contrary, as the accompanying chart shows, when unemployment has increased, relief rolls have increased; with a decline in unemployment, there has been a corresponding decline in the size of the relief rolls. Indeed, the correlation between unemployment and the size of the relief rolls has been so close that when the figures have been put upon a graph, the movements both upward and downward for the two curves have been almost identical.

The Senator neglects to mention the great drought of 1936. In that year, the WPA absorbed over 350,000 workers in the drought area alone. The Senator would hardly blame the drought on the elections of 1936.

The WPA rolls declined in the early months of 1937, but they declined because industry began to absorb great numbers of workers. Industry slackened towards the end of 1937 and in the early months of 1938, as the Senator knows, and the WPA rolls increased once more. The facts are as simple as that.

A further inaccuracy in the Senator's article: He argues "as a matter of equity and fairness" that relief should be returned to the states and that they should be free to give direct relief instead of work relief, because "statistical studies made in Akron show that it costs four times as much to take care of a case under WPA or similar agencies as it does by direct relief."

In equity and fairness, the statistical studies to which the Senator refers (made by the Akron Chamber of Commerce) distort the true picture to begin with, and are further distorted by the way in which the Senator uses them.

The facts are these:

(1) Direct relief costs are 70 per cent of work relief costs when the two types of program are placed on a comparable basis, item for item.

(2) The average WPA family consists of four persons; the average relief family of three. To provide for a four-person family costs about a fifth more than for a three-person family.

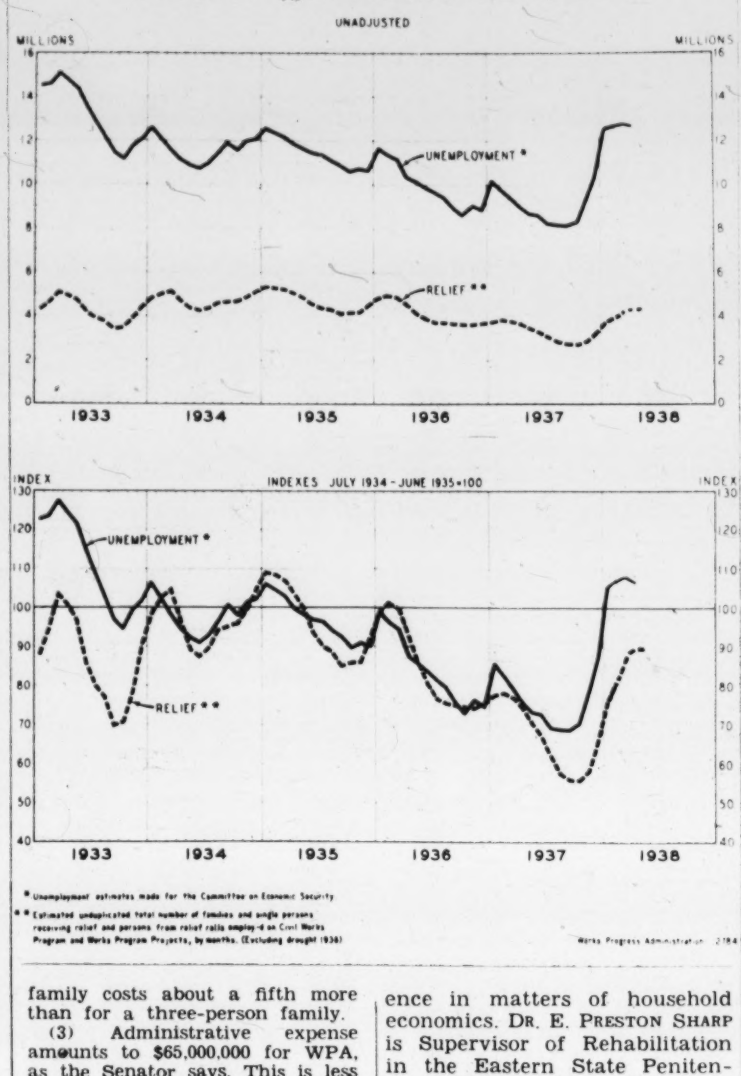
(3) Administrative expense amounts to $65,000,000 for WPA, as the Senator says. This is less than 4 per cent of the total expenditures on the program. The Senator neglects to state that 10 to 15 per cent is ordinarily required for the administrative expenses required for local relief.

(4) The Senator cites $22 and $53 as the relief and WPA averages respectively. But if allowance is made for the extra costs the WPA worker incurs and cannot avoid incurring precisely because he is a worker (carfare, adequate food, and necessary clothing), and if allowance is made for the difference in family size, the WPA wage is found to be 50 per cent higher than the average direct relief grant.

This 50 per cent represents the difference in level, then, between the two types of relief. Are the WPA workers getting too much? Careful studies of the costs of supporting a family of four on an emergency budget show without any possibility of doubt that the WPA wage is too low rather than too high. In urban areas for which information is available the average WPA wage is about 30 per cent below living costs at an emergency standard.

DAVID K. NILES,
Assistant Administrator,
Works Progress Administration.
Washington, D. C.

TREND OF UNEMPLOYMENT & RELIEF



* Unemployment estimates made for the Committee on Economic Security

** Estimated unduplicated total number of families and single persons receiving relief and persons from relief rolls employed on Civil Works Program and Works Program Projects, by months. (Excluding drought 1936)

Works Progress Administration 2184

. . Cordon

(Continued from Page 2)

comes from the threat of a German drive to the southeast, predicted as a possibility by numerous observers from the indications laid down in Germany's absorption of Austria and in the anti-Czech campaign. Besides, Rumania is friendly with Czechoslovakia—a partner with it and Yugoslavia in the Little Entente—but with which it has no military alliance except as regards defense against Hungarian aggression. Strictly bound to Poland by treaties which it cannot possibly repudiate, Rumania thinks it may find the middle way to security in the Baltic-Black Sea bloc, though it has not yet officially said so.

⁂

At the conference of the Baltic Entente, held in Riga in June, continued Lithuanian opposition to Poland prevented, it is understood, discussion of the proposed Baltic-Black Sea axis. The immediately subsequent visit of Col. Joseph Beck to Tallinn, the Estonian capital, was, however, an outstanding event. And if at present there is no definite pact in existence between the four states, it is at least highly significant that their General Staffs are in constant communication.

It cannot be too often repeated that the aim of this proposed combination is entirely pacific; by building a "wall of neutrality" it strives to be a real political cordon sanitaire in Europe; peace is the categorical imperative of Poland, which gives both leadership and power in developing that conception.

⁂

With a population of about 35,000,000 and a territory of some 150,000 square miles, Poland is a great state. It is a notable fact that Marshal Edouard Smigly-Rydz, Pilsudski's successor as Chief of the Polish Army, has declared over and over again for good neighborliness—bonne voisinage—as a cardinal feature of Polish policy with other States. And this is the second and the constructive side of the Baltic-Black Sea group.

. . Hello, Budapest!

(Continued from Page 6)

many beautiful playgrounds of every sort for children and their parents reveal a spirited people. The crowds at public places and on the boulevards are among the best-dressed in Europe. In spite of the heavy-sounding language, every stranger feels at home here.

Of what is Budapest the center? What is the circumference? Where are the boundaries? Here everything moves as the Danube itself. Ideas, nationalities, boundaries, and ethnic traits are all in flux. Hungary is like a colored spot that runs: like a sunbeam on the wall that changes its shape and its location with the sun: like an echo in the mountains—great or small, according to the caller and the surrounding peaks.

⁂

As we drove down the Danube to seek a place to settle in, we followed the tracks of unnumbered other wanderers. We entered Budapest along Attila Street, where the mighty Hun once rode on foaming steed. After him had come the Magyars and Turks. Slavs were always here, and still remain. Germans abound and constitute a chief element in the middle class. The aristocracy was long so foreign that it scorned to speak Hungarian, and is still a group unto itself. For five centuries foreigners wore the crown. 'Tis said the present Premier's father's name was Herr Heinrich. The leading Hungarian nationalist was Herr Herzog's son. The chief church here was long under foreign domination. Prevalent political ideas came here from abroad.

There are no real boundaries here. The land is a vast plain among great rivers, a place where wheat fields wave and orchards bloom, where masses toil and masters play, where frontiers change as veils flying in the wind, the wind that blows the veil in Europe.

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This valley is a stripe upon a streamer which takes any form the streamer likes. And Europe is the streamer—which floats taut or loose as storms or calms direct.

We're on the banner now, and eagerly we watch the weather. Whither will Budapest be blown? Will it be driven by a National Socialist wind or enjoy the calm of a Danubian agreement? Will it experience the hurricane of Nationalism or the gentle breeze of some revived liberalism? Will Attila Street take the name of some blacksmith's son and will peasants divide the boundless fields of Hapsburg favorites? Will Hungary's boundaries be extended or still more compressed? Will justice for Hungarians prove to be dividing Czechoslovakia or dividing princes' estates?

History has made this valley its own highway and is on the march again. We mount Buda's berg to watch it pass.

Among Our Contributors . .

THE LEADING article in this issue is by ROBERT MACHRAY, author and journalist, and an authority on international affairs. A native of Aberdeenshire, Mr. Machray was educated at the University of Manitoba, Canada, and at Cambridge. He also taught for a time at the University of Manitoba, but has lived in London for many years, where he has been connected with newspapers and magazines in various editorial capacities.

Pioneer in experimentation looking toward the elimination of man-made interference in radio, TOBE DEUTSCHMANN expended about $200,000 in his research. He is president of a Boston electrical manufacturing concern bearing his name. HAZEL DELL writes from experience in matters of household economics. DR. E. PRESTON SHARP is Supervisor of Rehabilitation in the Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia.

After having served as the Monitor's correspondent in Vienna for some years, R. H. MARKHAM recently moved his bags and baggage, office and family, car and memories, down the Danube to Budapest, from where he will continue to report Balkan affairs. The tale of this hegira is here recorded. EYRE SANDFORD CARTER, author of the week's Magazine Editorial, is a resident of London, while JANET MABIE, in discussing New York's park system, is concerned with the city of her adoption, and the official who is making it a more attractive place in which to live

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Orchid Hunting in the Vermont Woods

RARITIES: The Queen of Orchids, Cypripedium Reginae, Is a Rare Plant Indeed, But a Clump of Them Is Shown Above, in Vermont. Carl T. Ramsey, Orchid Hunter and Nature Painter, Who Discovered Them, Is Shown (Right) Before His Cabin

COLLECTING ORCHIDS is generally considered a pastime for debutantes or the wealthy. However, Carl T. Ramsey, orchid hunter extraordinary, is neither debutante nor wealthy. In fact, he's a WPA worker, but if you visit his tar paper cabin in the midst of an 11-acre Vermont garden spot, you'll quite likely find him painting orchids—or hoeing potatoes.

His is perhaps the finest collection of native wild orchids in New England, and he knows their ways as do few present-day naturalists. Whether the orchids grow in dank, tropical jungles or cool, sub-arctic marshes, at some time during 30 years' work with the family, his fingers have planted typical specimens, tended them, analyzed them, and drawn and painted them. Only in desert regions has he failed to find orchids—because they don't grow there.

* * *

It was because we had looked in vain for many years for the royal or showy ladyslipper, and because someone hinted Ramsey knew where a magnificent clump grew, we searched him out.

Would he show it to us? He would, and now some 50 members of the Vermont Botanical Club share his secret.

It was late afternoon when he led us past the front door of his wilderness home, set on a plateau where Indians once camped, and then to the swamp that formed his back yard. There, in all the glory of a marshy stage, illumined by filtered sunlight, stood a clump of 50 or more *Cypripedium reginae*, blooms of pure white, tipped with shell pink, poised like a gay flotilla of fairy boats, surmounting a crimped and wavy silken verdure of leaves; perhaps moored for some iridescent wild bee to sample their cargo of sweets.

There is no greater thrill for the botanist, in particular the lover of orchids, than to come upon a clump such as this. It must have been 150 years old. Yes, orchids do grow to a ripe old age.

He led us also to the ram's-head orchid—rare in New England and found elsewhere only in Unan Province, China, and Upper Burma.

* * *

It's surprising, too, the longevity of orchids, when one considers how fussy the family is concerning problems of social relations. Most plants insist that pollen from one plant be carried to another plant in order to fertilize its seed, a process called "cross-pollination." Bees and other insects are the usual agents. But no other group of plants known has developed such specialized mechanisms to insure fertility as the orchids. In this respect they differ radically from the modern dandelion, for example, where the whole flower can be severed in the bud stage, yet if the immature seeds remain, many will ripen and be fertile whether pollination takes place or not. With other relatives of the dandelion, as many as 90 different insects can act as agents of pollination.

But consider some of the tropical orchids. Probably the most outstanding one for complicated structure is *Angraecum sesquipedale* of Madagascar. (There's a specimen in the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, New York, reputedly 150 years old.) It is a night pollinated plant, with a nectary or storage pot for sweet nectar, that's 11 7/8 inches long.

Mr. Ramsey has studied it and comments that during the day not a bit of odor or fragrance can be detected, but promptly at 6:30 p. m. the plant's perfume factory goes on shift in full force, filling the atmosphere with a fragrance unlike anything yet produced in nature or the laboratory. Then promptly at 2:30 a. m. the attraction ends. Not another whiff of perfume will this temperamental actor produce until the early evening show.

* * *

When the plant was first found, back 80 years ago, Charles Darwin was one of England's most prominent botanists. Examining the flower, he predicted that some day a moth would be found with a tongue as long or longer than this orchid's nectary. All of which was true. The moth, a hawk-moth somewhat similar to the "hummingbird hawk-moth" of northern climes, was found not long afterward, with a tongue as long as predicted,

rolled up like a watch spring beneath its head.

Guiding the long tongue down the nectary, the moth claims his reward, meanwhile collecting a tiny pat of pollen deposited at the base of the tongue. When the moth visits another orchid of the same type, the pollen is deposited and the seed will set. Like many of the orchid family, probably a billion or two of tiny seeds will be disbursed, but if 2 per cent of them find exactly the right growing conditions demanded, this is considered a very good average.

Coryanthes macrantha of Central America is another highly specialized orchid. It is pollinated by a tiny bee which, in entering the blossom, turns on water taps, falls into a microscopic bath tub, and in crawling out receives the dab of pollen. This flower is sometimes labeled the Baptist Orchid, or the Helmet Orchid.

Nearly everyone who knows wild orchids at all is familiar with the little grass pink. This plant has still another method of insuring cross fertilization. The lip of this orchid is in a reversed position, so that a busy bee, buzzing along and attracted by its gay color, makes the usual perfect six-point landing, only to find himself dumped on the pollen mass like a cat into a flour barrel. He picks himself up, having accomplished what the plant required, and tries another, only to be jilted again. Eventually he must go to some other plant for his food and drink.

* * *

In addition to the long drinkers and short drinkers, the dumpers that work like a tilting truck and the orchids that fool insects with colors or odors that promise much but give nothing, there are huggers that squeeze their benefactors in embraces from which there is no relief until pollen is gathered, and stinkers that attract tropical flies to their aid with unpleasant odors. These are the curious things that make the study of orchid morphology interesting.

Mr. Ramsey has worked over the family for 30 years and hopes some day to finish his book reorganizing the members in accord with his studies. His place was bought for him several years ago by a wealthy man who intended financing Mr. Ramsey's work, but who passed on suddenly. Now Mr. Ramsey paints orchids for the WPA, raises his own vegetables, and squeezes in work on his book whenever "earning a living" will permit. Eventually, his paintings and detailed drawings made for the Government will go to the University of Vermont.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS

Old Homes Saved

ORGANIZATIONS such as the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings and the National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty are saving many fine old buildings in Britain which would otherwise have been demolished. An example of this is a house in Barkway, Hertfordshire. It is dated 1687.

Rooms were "let" to farm laborers, who could pay little rent, and it was in a sad state of disrepair. The Local Authority decided at last that it must be pulled down. It was reprieved, however, when the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings found someone willing to buy it and repair it.

Repair has now been carried out so successfully that the National Trust has taken it over; and the house, now arranged as a single dwelling, will make a fine home—for the National Trust prefers its houses to be lived in, rather than preserved as museum specimens.

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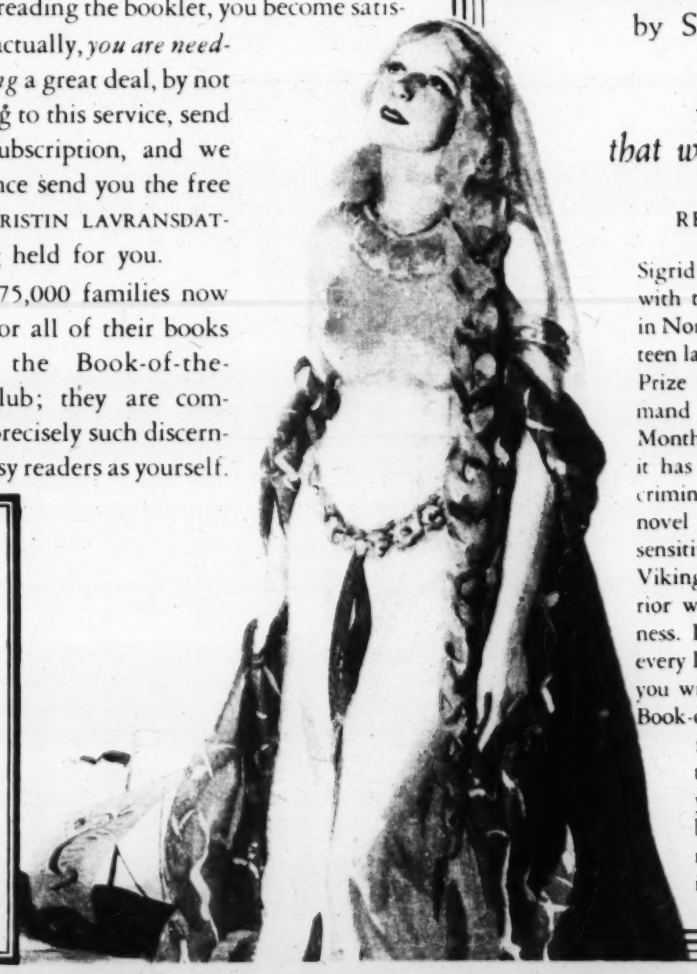

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